THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 40

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—To a good tenant, the House now occupied by Capt. Geo. Mellersh, containing six rooms, pantry, kitchen and servants' room. Also, a House having four rooms and kitchen. Apply to
GEO. P. ZEIGLER,
sep30 tf Cor. Hill and Alabama streets.

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE, No. 11 Union street (Lee Block), 100 feet deep—now occupied by Galbreath, Stewart & Co. Also a Basement and Offices in the Knickerbocker Building, Nos. 16 and 18 Madison street. Apply to
WM. RICHARDSON HUNT,
sep8 tf No. 15 Union street.

FOR RENT.—The large COTTON SHED of Wormeley & Pickett, on Madison street, extending through to Court; also the spacious Store and Cellar, No. 37 Adams street. Possession given immediately. Apply to
WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO.,
au9 37 Adams street.

FOR RENT—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street. Two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Lease, with Bar, Stock, License, and full out-fit—International Saloon, 17 Monroe street, opposite the new Hotel—low for cash.
W. A. WHEATLEY,
oc7 6t No. 5 Bristol Block.

FOR SALE—One STRAIGHT BOILER AND ENGINE, on iron frame, 4-horse power. Call at Water Tanks, foot of Madison street.
sep19

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address
SAM SHLOSS, Appeal.
au9 tf

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 20. My residence, with from 14 to 25 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Treezevant & Co., my agents, in the city.
N. M. TREZEVANT.
je17

WANTS.

WANTED—To rent, a Residence convenient to business, somewhere between Exchange and Vance streets, and not more than two or three squares from Main, containing about five or six rooms besides servants' room. Address
oc7 tf JOHN AINSLIE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—I have a tract of 50 Acres of Land, twelve miles from Dover, the county town of Stewart county, Tennessee, which I desire to exchange for city property.
S. P. YERGANS, Attorney,
332 Second street, Memphis.
oc5 tf

WANTED—Chambermaids and Scrubbers at
oc5 tf COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

WANTED—By a competent man, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating, APPEAL office. sell

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper by an experienced business man and thorough accountant. Address B. C., Appeal office.
au30

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board, at 181 Second street. References required.
sep6

STOLEN.

HORSE STOLEN.—On last Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, from my lot, my riding HORSE. I followed him as far as Holly Springs and LaGrange. The thief offered him for sale in both the livery stables at Holly Springs. I am inclined to think he will make for the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Said horse is a large bay, 17¾ hands high, very broad across the hips, a little larger on the left hip than the right, left hind foot white, broad flat forehead, walks and trots well, and a No. 1 loper, very short body for a horse of his size; on the left shoulder is a brand M and J. P. under it, and a J. P. on the left hip; saddle and harness marks around his girth, a scar on one of his ankles, I don't recollect which; mane a little worn by collar. I will give Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the horse or any information so that I will get him again, or One Hundred Dollars for the thief and horse.
F. J. BOYDT.
Sardis, Miss., October 1, 1868. oct1m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Incorporators and Stockholders of the Memphis, Holly Springs, Okalona and Selma Railroad, at Okalona, on MONDAY, November 9th, for the purpose of organization. A prompt and full attendance is expected.
oct10 N. B. FORREST, President, pro tem.

Notice.

ALL articles left at my Shop for repair and not called for within thirty (30) days, will be sold to pay charges.
WM. SCHNEIDER,
Gun Maker, No. 42 Washington street.
oct 10 5

Notice.

MR. D. J. DOYLE became a member of our firm on the 1st inst., the firm style remaining unchanged.
HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.
September 16, 1868. sep17 1m

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co.
A. WRIGHT.
sep 17 tf

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer to me.
A. WRIGHT.
ap18

NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LIBERAL
CASH ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS
of Cotton to our correspondents in New Orleans, La.
MARTIN WALT & CO.,
Memphis, Sep. 26, 1868 [1m] 272 Front st

LAWYERS.

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
Attorney at Law
—AND—
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
Rooms 5 & 6 Knickerbocker Building,
16 MADISON STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Special attention given to Internal Revenue and Admiralty cases. ma24

ALBERT PIKE. CHARLES W. ADAMS. L. H. PIKE
PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors
ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.
☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.
Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON.
PIKE & JOHNSON,
Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitors
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.
The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them.
jy4 eoplly

S WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.
dec7

Laborers Wanted—1200 Men.
TO work on the Levee at Greenville, Washington county, Mississippi. Wages good and promptly paid.
BUCHER & STABLER,
oc8 1m Contractors.

NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA.

Terrible Condition of Affairs—Murder and Outrage.

We copy the following details in reference to the recent conflict in northwestern Louisiana, from the Caddo *Gazette*, of the 3d:

A thousand conflicting reports of the horrible assassinations in Bossier parish, have been circulated far and wide. To correct erroneous reports, and give our readers a plain, unvarnished history of these revolting acts, is the object of this article. The apprehension, so long entertained, that the two races would eventually make war upon each other, has been changed to a horrid reality.

We present the following statement of all the facts we have obtained connected with the disturbances and murders which have occurred in Bossier parish during the past week.

On Sunday morning Mr. Elisha Gibson, with several of his neighbors from Columbia county, Ark., were returning home from Shreveport. They had sold their cotton and made their purchases, but still retained several hundred dollars, which were in the hands of Mr. Gibson. This party stopped at the Shady Grove plantation, on Red river, eight miles above this place, and purchased corn. While there a pistol was fired. It is not proved that the pistol was fired at any one. Gibson asserts that it was an accident, while the negroes on the place declare that he shot at one of them. At any rate, nobody was hurt.

When the party left, a number of negroes followed them and arrested Gibson. No resistance was made, as the whites were unarmed and unprepared to defend themselves. The negroes returned to Shady Grove with their prisoner, and for safe keeping he was chained by the neck to a tree. Mr. Brownlee, Dr. Vance and Mr. Byrne, of our city, advised the negroes to release Mr. Gibson, assuring them that he was a worthy citizen of Arkansas. Failing in this, Mr. Brownlee went to Benton and secured the assistance of several citizens, who came down and rescued Gibson from the clutches of these infuriated barbarians. Gibson then informed them that he had been robbed of all his money, his hat and coat.

There was an interval of two days, a lull which preceded a terrible storm of passion. On Wednesday morning before daylight, a party of about thirty men, said to be from Arkansas, surrounded the negro quarters at Shady Grove and demanded the surrender of the guilty parties. A fight ensued, in which one negro was killed and three wounded. Five negroes, charged with stealing the money, were taken in the direction of Arkansas. Thus ended the first bloody tragedy.

On the same morning (Wednesday) a number of negroes from adjoining plantations, posted themselves along the road near Mr. Brownlee's and when the latter left the residence of Mr. Saggus, his father-in-law, in company with Mr. Francis Ogden, they surrounded them, and then deliberately shot them down. Mr. Baer, who was present, protested against the assassination of these young men, but the negroes stated that they had rescued Gibson, from them, for which *crime* they must be killed. Bird shot were used, mixed with a few buck shot, and these white men were literally filled with lead. Neither of them was killed instantly, but Mr. Ogden died in a few hours, and Mr. Brownlee is in a critical condition. The negroes having fired by platoons upon these helpless men, left them in the agonies of death, as they supposed, and walked off quietly as if they had obeyed a military order.

When the news reached our city it produced the wildest excitement, and great fears were entertained for the safety of white families in the neighborhood, who were outnumbered ten to one by the negroes. Volunteers quickly rallied to the cry "to arms," and about fifty men started for the dark and bloody ground.

At the earnest and oft repeated solicitation of our citizens, Mr. Keating, the United States Deputy Marshal, made a requisition upon the military commander of this post for troops. Before the soldiers crossed the river a courier from the front brought the startling news that the fight had begun. The volunteers from Shreveport sent forward scouts, who reported that the negroes at Smedley's, one mile below the place where the murders were committed, were loading their guns and preparing for action. Col. Jack Wharton with a few others, rode up to them and assured them that they would not be disturbed, but ordered them to lay down their arms. In answer to this request the negroes began to fire, which was returned when the negroes beat a hasty retreat. Ed. Sturges' clothes were torn by shot, and his horse was badly wounded. About twenty-five shots were fired, but no one was killed. One negro was severely wounded and has since died, the balance escaped.

The plantations along the river were visited, but strange to say, all the negroes had deserted their cabins and taken to the woods. They seem determined to shield the murderers of Brownlee and Ogden.

The party from Arkansas did not return home as was expected, but halted at Benton until they could learn the result of their raid on Shady Grove. They were enraged by the murder of Brownlee and Ogden, and have retaliated terribly on the negroes wherever they can find them.

On Thursday morning five negroes were shot by the Arkansians at Shady Grove, although the proprietor vouched for their good character, and had promised them protection. Many of the party from Shreveport were shocked and offended by this unnecessary cruelty, and returned home. The citizens of Shreveport volunteered their services to arrest the murderers, and to protect all who were peaceably disposed. They deprecate all acts of brutality, whether committed by whites or blacks.

On Thursday evening, a few miles above Benton, in Bossier parish, Mr. W. H. Thompson, was shot by some negroes from the Dickson plantation. These negroes had not been molested, as they resided several miles from the locality where the murders had been committed. Mr. Thompson had shipped cotton on the same day, from Carolina Bluffs, on the Era No. 3, and was riding down to Benton, and negro testimony has been taken criminating certain negroes on one of the Dickson plantations.

In conclusion, we will state that the citizens of Bossier, aided by the civil and military authorities, are doing all in their power to restore quiet, and, we are glad to announce, with a prospect of success. We do hope that the bloody drama has at last closed.

Of the occurrences in Shreveport, the same paper says:

On Wednesday night the negroes at the arsenal, outside of the city limits, armed themselves and put out pickets. These measures were adopted, they assert, to repel an attack from our citizens. Mr. Bryce, our chief of police, in company with Mr. Walker, were hailed this side of the arsenal grounds, and then shot at.

The negro who turns our cylinder press came into the office on Thursday morning with marks of violence on his person. He stated that he had refused to obey the orders of the so-called Capt. Dick White, a negro who lives at the arsenal, to arm himself and turn out, that he was held and beaten that morning for refusing to do so. Writs were issued for the arrest of White and two others. A preliminary examination before Justice Markham elicited the leading facts connected with the affair. White acknowledged that they did arm themselves for self-protection, and that he did shoot his gun in the air to frighten away two men the previous night.

There was no ground for apprehension on the part of the negroes, and these ideas were doubtless put into their thick skulls to increase their hatred of the whites, and thus confirm them in the Radical faith.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

Table Prepared by Alexander Delmar, Director United States Statistical Bureau.

DATE.	DEBT BEARING INTEREST. In Coin.	In Currency.	MATURED DEBT. On which interest has ceased.	DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	Total Debt.	CASH IN TREASURY. Coin.	Currency.	Total Cash in Treasury.	DEBT less Cash in Treasury.	ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE IN. Coin.	Currency.	Total.	AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST. Coin.	Gold.
March 31, 1860	$	$	$	$	$ 76,096,276	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
April 30, 1861					76,096,276									
June 30, 1861					90,580,873									
July 31, 1861					90,580,873									
August 31, 1861					90,580,873									
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August 31, 1868					90,580,873									

* Including unpaid requisitions. † Except that on compound interest notes.

On account of the great authority of Mr. Walker in what respects Government finances, we take great pleasure in laying before the public an extract of a letter from him, addressed to a citizen of the city of Philadelphia.

The letter is dated from Washington, the 6th inst. The table to which he refers is the above. Mr. Walker writes as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry, I would say, that the table of the public debt of the United States at various periods, referred to in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday morning, is accurate in all respects, having been taken from the books of the United States Treasury. You ask me if it is a fact that the *annual* expenditures of the Government have been increased as therein stated, over forty-six millions of dollars, ($46,056,559), by an augmentation to that extent, of the yearly interest in currency, of the public debt since 30th April, 1865. I answer that it is an *indisputable fact*, and, I will add, that from a careful consideration of the condition of the Treasury, it is clear that this annual interest will go on increasing. It is possible that there may be a small reduction of the public debt last month, but this reduction, if made, will be in debts bearing mainly no interest, or in war claims withheld, whilst the debt bearing coin interest will be augmented.

"That there is an increased yearly expenditure exceeding forty-six millions of dollars since April 30, 1865, to meet the augmented interest (as currency) of the public debt, *is certain*. This is the true test of our financial condition, and, to me, it seems certain that nothing but a total change of policy will save us from national bankruptcy. This change of policy must be based upon a vast decrease of our annual expenditures, as recommended in my financial letter of November last. We must abolish the Freedman's Bureau; we must recall the army from the South, and reduce it to a moderate peace establishment. We must terminate there the joint rule of the negro and the bayonet, (and, slavery and secession having been forever abandoned,) permit the Southern States, in obedience to the Federal Constitution, to govern themselves as before the rebellion. The fact of this vast increase of the annual interest of the public debt is not a disputed question. It rests on transcripts from the books of the Treasury, and cannot be denied. This item of expenditures for the increased annual interest of the public debt is nearly equal to double the entire yearly expenditures of Mr. Polk's administration before the Mexican war, and nearly equal to its subsequent annual expenditures, including the war and heavy payments for the principal and interest of the public debt. But even if we take the 30th of November last, the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we find the increased annual interest, as currency, of the public debt, $26,574,329 from the 30th of November last (1867) to the 31st August, 1868, being an augmentation at the rate of three millions of dollars a month, or thirty-six millions of dollars a year. At this rate of increased annual expenditure for interest only on the 30th of November, 1869, a little over a year, this single item of yearly disbursements would reach seventy-two millions of dollars. It is clear, then, that the Radical policy leads rapidly and certainly to national bankruptcy, and that nothing can save us but a change of men and measures."

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The President Directs its Restoration to Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—At a Cabinet meeting to-day the application of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, asking the return of the marble statue of Washington, was considered. The subject had heretofore been referred to Secretary Browning, who to-day stated that he had instituted an inquiry with a view of ascertaining when and by what authority the statue was deposited in the patent office, but could obtain no satisfactory information upon the subject; that a former Commissioner of Patents reports orally that the statue was found on the Georgetown wharf by a Mr. Lyon, and the fact reported to President Lincoln, who ordered it to be placed where it now is.

The files of the department contain no information whatever on the subject. Secretary Browning states further that there is no doubt or dispute that the statue belongs to the State of Louisiana, that it was brought away from that State during the rebellion. From papers on file, it appears that upon the capture of Baton Rouge, La., Gen. Butler took possession of the statue, and, as he says in his report, had it boxed up and sent to New York to be kept in trust for Louisiana until she should be restored to the Union.

Some months ago a petition, signed by A. W. Walker and other citizens of Louisiana, was presented to the President, in which they suggested that now that the masses of the people had returned to their allegiance and acknowledged the binding force of the Constitution and laws, they ask that, as fast as may be, every vestige of the evidence of conquest and subjugation be removed; that nothing would tend more to restore good feeling, to harmonize and reconcile; nothing would illustrate more Mr. Johnson's Administration than an order by which would be restored to them forthwith, at the expense of the Government, their statue of Washington; that it should be done without legislative action and as a grace to the masses of the people.

The President to-day directed that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to deliver to the Louisiana State authorities the marble statue of Washington above referred to.

A HORSE being seized for debt in Michigan, the constable announced him for sale, "or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment."

THE MONITOR WOOD-CUT A JOKE.

Letter from the Editor.

"I beheld on a neighboring hill a herd of asses viewing and reviewing me"—*Pope's Margnolia.*

TUSKALOOSA, ALA., September 30, 1868.
Editor Cincinnati Enquirer:

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to the disingenuous uses to which a wood-cut, executed by one of the younger employees of the *Independent Monitor* office, has been perverted by the *Cincinnati Commercial*, of your city. I allude to the caricature of the hanging carpet-bagger in my issue of September 1st.

The sketch was understood by every one here to be a piece of pleasantry, gotten up, in a spirit of fun, by the devils of the *Monitor* office—as a scarecrow for an incendiary carpet-bagger from Ohio, one A. S. Lakin—and an Alabama scalawag, one N. B. Cloud—who were in this locality on a short visit, with exaggerated ideas of their supposed personal danger. Had it been intended seriously, I would never have allowed it to go into the columns of the *Monitor*; nor as such would it have met the approbation of one man in the county, outside of the walls of our State Lunatic Asylum. In this wood-cut the mythical Ku Klux were represented "as a retreating jackass, which, of itself, should have been sufficiently suggestive to the *Commercial* man that a grim joke was attempted to be perpetrated at the expense of those whose ears, like his own, seem too long and heavy to be susceptible of anything but the most malicious falsehoods.

Seeing that the sketch was being basely perverted by bad men for party purposes, the State Democratic Executive Committee, and the entire newspaper press of Alabama, have repudiated all sympathy, as I myself do, with its falsely interpreted spirit. I have ever ridiculed the idea that any one, cognizant of the circumstances under which the wood-cut was presented, should have regarded it in any other light than that of pleasantry.

A month previous to this, in a leading editorial on those vermin of society—carpet-baggers and scalawags—I used in the *Monitor* this language: "It is not proper nor Christian to appeal to the law of *force* or *violence* in our war on these men. This course would be both *improper* and *impolitic*. But there is a *peaceful* method of conquest more potent and terrible than that of bloody violence. '*Peace* hath her victories, not less than war.' *Starve* them out."

The *Monitor*, Sir, I am compelled to confess, is the most ultra newspaper from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; and, as such, has been read out of the Democratic party. It has been suppressed by petty military satraps; its editor seized and cast into a filthy military dungeon, and tried by a Military Commission, on a charge proved to be false and frivolous. But, notwithstanding these facts, it is slanderous to attribute to the *Independent Monitor* any hostility, personal or political, to any Northern man, unless he be a blatant and incendiary Radical, or one of those groveling scoundrels, who, having wrongfully escaped the grasp of a Northern policeman, comes among us, with carpet-bag in hand and malice in heart, ready—"booted and spurred"—rough shod, over the prostrate and bleeding bodies of the white men of Alabama. Respectfully,
R. RANDOLPH,
Editor Tuskaloosa Monitor.

AGRICULTURAL.

Wheat.

Editors Southern Cultivator:

An intelligent farmer here gives me a method of growing wheat, which will be of interest to those of your readers who suffer from rust, and whose lands are run together by the heavy rains of winter.

1. In September apply your manure broadcast, and break up your land thoroughly—the deeper the better, provided you do not turn up the subsoil.

2. Sow during the dark nights in October, in drills 2½ (two and a half) feet apart. Be careful to lay off your land so the spring sun will be able to throw his morning rays directly on the rows. He says the dew causes rust, and the object is to dry it as early in the morning as possible. Sow 7 (seven) gallons to the acre.

3. When the wheat begins *to boot*, run close to it with a long two-inch scooter, and thoroughly break up between rows. Observe, I write for this latitude, 31½°.

My informant says he averages twelve bushels to the acre, and his neighbor loses his crop about every other year, and never makes over ten bushels. There was only a fence between their fields one year, and he made twelve or fifteen bushels, while his neighbor failed to save seed. When the wheat is full grown, the space between the rows is filled up.

I speak from hearsay, but my informant is reliable, and his success with wheat is well known here, where we are so subject to rust, that it is considered an unprofitable crop. I have such faith in what he says that I shall plant an acre to the mule at least in this way. M.
"SLEEPY HOLLOW," August 10, 1868.

Keeping Corn.

A great deal of corn is wofully wasted after all the trouble and expense of plowing, planting and harvesting. This waste is absolutely wicked, and with trifling extra care may be easily remedied. In the first place, in husking a vigilant look out should be kept that no unripe, unsound ear or half-made "nubbin" goes in with the pile that it is to go into the crib. The pig pen is the better place for all such material. One unsound ear may, and often does, damage a bushel of sound corn.

Next, wherever you are going to put corn to keep, put coal or gas tar about the premises pretty liberally first. It is an utter abomination to rats and mice. They will not board in a corn crib flavored pretty strongly with gas tar. Half a dollar's worth will very likely save ten dollars' worth of corn. Very many people seem to suppose that corn may be kept in any sort of a crib, as open as Jack Straw's house—neither wind nor water tight—so that it is housed under a tolerable roof. So it can—but never long in a marketable condition. While corn cribs ought always to afford free ventilation, they should be so constructed as to shut out all storms, either rain or snow. Better grow less corn and keep it sound than prize crops and sell it spoiled.

How to Fatten Cattle.

This is very good time to select cattle for stall feeding, and there are certain points that should claim the feeder's attention in making his selection. The animal should not be less than three years old—be in good health as indicated by the skin and hair—square built, with full quarters, and gentle disposition. These are essentials to taking on fat rapidly.

Feeding should commence moderately while at grass, and be increased gradually, but never cloy the appetite. It is a nice point in feeding an animal to get it to eat the largest amount of food—always an appetite and never hungry. Small feeds and often. If any food is left in the trough remove it immediately and wash out the trough that no sour or unpleasant smell remains.

Remove the droppings morning and evening and sprinkle a handful or two of plaster on the stall floor each time to keep the atmosphere pure—give plenty ventilation. Use the curry comb and brush freely at least once a day. Give plenty of clean water.

By attending to these hints you will fatten with less grain and in the shortest period of time.

Useful Hints.

Rich cheese feels soft under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither good nor healthy. To keep one that is cut, tie it in a cloth, put it in a cool, dry place. If mold appears on it wipe it off with a dry cloth.

Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a cool, dry place.

To select nutmegs, prick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles. Keep tea in a close chest or canister.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close in soft paper, and laid in a drawer of linen.

Bread and cake should be kept in a tin box or stone jar.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and should not be used till three months old.

Bar soap should be cut into pieces of a convenient size, and laid where it will become dry. It is well to keep it several weeks before using, as it spends fast when it is new.

Fattening Poultry.

The London *Field* states that poultry, properly fed, will acquire all the fatness needful for marketing purposes in two weeks, or three at most. Their diet should be Indian, oat or barley meal, scalded in milk or water—the former is the best, as it will expedite the fattening process. They should be fed early in the morning, at noon, and also in the evening just before going to roost. A plentiful supply of pure, fresh water, plenty of gravel, sliced cabbage or turnip tops. If the fowls are required to be fat, some trimmings of fresh mutton suet may be chopped up and scalded with their other feed, or they may be boiled in milk alone and poured over the meal. This renders the flesh firmer than it otherwise would be. When fit to kill, feeding should be stopped for twelve hours or more, that the intestines may become comparatively empty.

Sheep.

The selection of bucks and ewes for breeding purposes should be made from among the lambs; and those that are weakly or deformed should be fatted off for the butcher. Every flock of sheep should be culled annually and the best formed and most healthy alone should be retained for breeding. In this way the flock will be improved from year to year.

LAND IN TEN MILES OF MEMPHIS

AND one mile of the prospective depot on the Valley Railroad, soon to be built, of every quality and in any quantity, under one thousand acres, at two hundred per cent. less than was offered for it.

Also a fine Plantation in Liberty county, Texas, of 800 acres, and Stock Ranche in Jackson county, of 1280 acres, both on navigation. For sale or exchange for city property.
Apply at No. 198 Front street, Memphis.
oct11-3awtf

COTTON---COMMISSION

NEWTON FORD, Form'ly of F. Lane & Co., D. T. PORTER, Late Porter & Macrae
H. FURSTENHEIM, Late of Porter & Co.

NEWTON FORD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
No. 17 Union Street,
LEE BLOCK, - - MEMPHIS, TENN

☞ Mr. FORD will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us.
sep30 3m

WM. H. ANDREWS,
Grocer
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
280 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.
sep20 3m

E. DASHIELL, Memphis, Tenn. H. E. HILLIARD, Somerville, Tenn.
DASHIELL & HILLIARD,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 296 Front Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Bagging and Rope furnished to parties who will ship us their Cotton.
au8 3m

J. W. MOORES, Of Memphis, Tenn. J. L. NORTON, Late Briggs & Norton
MOORES & NORTON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 318 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

☞ Particular attention paid to Filling orders for Plantation Supplies and the Sale of all Country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments in store.
sep17 1m

F. M. WHITE, JOHN KERR, GEO. ROGERS
WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Agents for the Sale of Guano,
No. 304 Main street, (Gayoso Block,) Memphis.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled.
sep1 daw3m

D. H. TOWNSEND,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.

☞ Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers.
au19 3mdaw

R. A. MOON,
Cotton Factor, Produce and Commission Merchant,
252 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Block.

THANKFUL for the patronage of the past season (far exceeding anything I could have reasonably expected under the circumstances), it affords me pleasure to again offer my services to the planting community seeking Memphis as a market for the sale of their Cotton and other Products. My personal attention will be devoted to the sale of all Consignments from my friends. My charges, as heretofore, for selling Cotton, will be *One Dollar per Bale Commission*. Consignments in transit or in store insured in my Open Policy, unless instructed to the contrary. Liberal advances, and supplies of all kinds furnished at the lowest cash prices.
sep22 daw3m R. A. MOON.

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES DORION, JR.
MOSBY & DORION,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-Stairs,
No. 304 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered.
sep4 daw3m

WM. McGEE, Memphis, Tenn. R. F. HERRON, Late of Shane, Bell & Co.
McGEE & HERRON,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
254 Front St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market rates.
sep20 daw3m

M. L. MEACHAM. A. C. TREADWELL
MEACHAM & TREADWELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers, Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 9 UNION STREET,
Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn

REFERRING to the above card, it will be seen that we have completed our mammoth Storehouse, No. 9 Union street, "Stonewall Block," and are now opening up the largest and most varied stock of
Groceries and Plantation Supplies
Ever brought to this market. We will be pleased at all times to see and serve our old customers, and as many new as may favor us with a call. Returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us for the last fifteen years, we hope by promptness in all things and strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same.
Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices.
Our Mr. TREADWELL will give his entire attention to the sale of Cotton.
Our Mr. MEACHAM, one of the oldest Grocery Merchants in the city, will give his undivided attention to the Wholesale Grocery Department.
Call and see us; we will make it to your interest to trade with us.
sep9 3m

T. B. NORMENT. A. P. GRAVES
NORMENT & CRAVES,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 4 Howard's Row.
UP

TO THE PUBLIC.

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Twenty-Five copies, one year	200 00

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Ten copies, one year	32 50
Twenty-Five copies, one year	75 00

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A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1868

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR.
For Vice-President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Weakley.
EDMUND COOPER, of Bedford.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

First District—
Second District—*P. M. CLEMENTSON, of Knox.*
Third District—*F. A. JAMES of Hamilton.*
Fourth District—*A. A. STEELE, of Marshall.*
Fifth District—*F. C. CAHILL, of Davidson.*
Sixth District—*ELIJAH WALKER, of Wayne.*
Seventh District—*H. J. TURNER of Lauderdale.*
Eighth District—*W. W. VAUGHN, of Haywood.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF TENNESSEE.

GEORGE J. STURBLEFIELD, Chairman.

First District—*J. P. HOLTZINGER, of Greene.*
Second District—*J. WILLIAMS, of Knoxville.*
Third District—*E. A. JAMES of Chattanooga.*
Fourth District—*J. H. THOMPSON, of Shelbyville.*
Fifth District—*W. M. BROWN, I. P. JONES, I. F. BEACH, A. ROBERTS and JAMES T. DUNLAP, of Nashville.*
Sixth District—*D. B. THOMAS, of Johnsonville.*
Seventh District—*H. F. CUMMINS of Paris.*
Eighth District—*M. D. L. STEWART, of Memphis.*

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES FOR WEST TENNESSEE.

FOR EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

P. T. SCRUGGS, Shelby County.
Dr. DANIEL E. WARREN, Fayette County.
W. W. McCURLEY, Hardeman County.
J. W. PACE, McNairy County.
J. J. BROOKS, Madison County.
JAMES P. WOOD, Haywood County.
D. C. SLAUGHTER, Tipton County.

FOR SHELBY COUNTY.

WILLIAM R. HUNT, JESSE W. PAGE, Jr.,
ROBERT GOOD, A. SEESSEL,
A. WOODWARD, N. S. BRUCE,
PAUL CICALLA.

THE NEWS.

Grace Church, at the corner of Tenth street and Broadway, New York, has been sold for $500,000. The church will be demolished and a dry goods store erected on the site.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, under the head "Fighting the Tiger," announces the nomination for Congress, to represent the Fifth New York District, of Horace Greeley, as opponent of John Morrissey, the famous gambler.

Mrs. August Belmont, who is a daughter of the late Commodore Perry, has presented to the city of Newport a statue of her father, the work of the sculptor J. Q. A. Ward, valued at $20,000. It is spoken of as a work of high art.

The corner stone of a new State capitol in Illinois was laid on Thursday last, at Springfield, in that State, by the Masonic fraternity. All the dignitaries of the State were present and delegations of military and Masons and leading people from every part of Illinois.

Mail reports from India state that the shock of an earthquake was felt pretty generally in the Punjaub, on the morning of the 20th of August, at twenty-eight minutes past six o'clock. At Lahore, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ambalia and Simla, the shock was experienced, but nowhere severely.

The manner of Gen. Howell Cobb's death is thus reported: He was standing in one of the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, conversing with his wife, in apparent health, when he suddenly put his hand to his head, gasped, "I am ill—very ill," sank to the floor, and died.

The first grand fair of Woodruff county, Ark., will come off at Augusta, in that State, commencing October 21st. The list of premiums is before us and we say it with pleasure, reflect high credit upon the managers and officers of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of the county.

On Wednesday last the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of this State held a Lodge of Sorrow at Nashville in memory of the late R. W. Brother Charles Fuller, formerly Grand Master, and for fifteen years Grand Secretary. The proceedings were characterised by the solemnity usual to these solemn occasions.

The Second day's proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention opened on Friday morning at Trinity Chapel, on Twenty-sixth street. Tennessee is represented on the following committee of unfinished business: W. C. Gray, Christian education; F. Fairbanks, canons; R. F. Fagg, new diocese. F. Carport, Rev. John L. Wheat presented another memorial from his constituents, praying for the removal of restrictions and for the formation of new dioceses existing in article five of the Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

A Washington telegram of the 8th inst., announces the fact that under the contract recently made with the Postoffice Department, the Florida Railroad Company will dispatch a steamer to sail from New Orleans every Saturday, from Havana every Tuesday, and from Key West every Wednesday. Postmasters along the Florida coast have been instructed to forward all mail matter by this route, and the American Consul at Havana will dispatch return mails to each port, forwarding all mail matter that can be expedited in its transmission by this route.

The gallant Democracy of Delaware have covered themselves with glory. New Castle county has been carried by a rousing majority, and in the other counties there is scarcely a trace left of the Radical party. They have been swept from the land as if a whirlwind had passed over it. Negro equality and military despotism find but few defenders in a State whose people are led and instructed by Senator Bayard and Governor Saulsbury, and other brave and devoted defenders of the true principles of the old Democratic party. Delaware is true to the core, and her vote will swell the column by which Seymour and Blair will be carried into power in November. All hail little Delaware!

Some of our exchanges are erroneously announcing the death, in Washington, of William F. Ritchie, formerly editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and husband of Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, actress and authoress. This is a mistake. The person meant is George Harrison Ritchie, youngest son of the late Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, who died in Washington on Saturday morning, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. R. K. Stone, and was in his thirty-eighth year. He had recently returned from California in impaired health. His remains were taken to Richmond, for interment in Hollywood Cemetery, on Monday. He was formerly a purser in the United States navy, and subsequently in the Confederate navy.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of this State held on Thursday last, Brother S. Kirkpatrick offered a resolution that the Grand Secretary be authorized to have taken photographic copies of the portraits of the Grand officers now adorning the Grand Lodge Room, with a view of preserving in case the originals should be lost by the misfortunes of fire; which was amended by motion of Brother B. M. Levy, authorizing the three principal Grand officers to determine which portraits shall be copied, and then as amended it was adopted, and Brother A. J. Wheeler, of Memphis, moved that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge since its organization in 1813, be published with the Code of Laws ordered to be compiled by this Grand Lodge.

Gen. Meade, on the 8th instant, issued General Order No. 37, in which he says: District commanders will instruct post commanders the duties relative to the position of civil and military powers; they will impress on post commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation and in subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment, unbiased by political or other prejudices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve peace, uphold law and order; they must be satisfied that such is the object of the civil officers calling on them for aid, and must in all cases, where time will permit, apply for instructions to superior authority, but they must at all hazards preserve the peace, and not be restrained by technical points, when in their conscientious judgment, under the rules above set forth, it is their duty to act.

THE JACKSON BARBECUE.

All Democrats of the county have been invited by the citizens of Jackson to attend a Grand Democratic Barbecue at that place on Wednesday, October 14, 1868.

The Central Club has resolved to attend, and invites the members of all other clubs, as well as all Democrats in the county, to go with them.

All persons intending to go on said excursion will report to the undersigned committee, at Stillman Hall, from nine o'clock to eleven o'clock a.m. Fare for the round trip, $5 25. The excursion train will leave the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot Tuesday, 12:40 p.m. A fine brass band will accompany the party.

A. J. HAYS,
MARLAND L. PERKINS,
MINOR MERRIWEATHER,
Committee.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

To-day Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Nebraska hold elections, the result of which will be looked for with anxious interest by our people. The canvass in each has been vigorous and thorough. Both parties have been tested, and either one is destined to take fresh courage for the greater contest of November, or sink in despair of victory over its opponent. We are hopeful for our party. All the signs in the political heavens are propitious for the Democracy, especially in Indiana and Pennsylvania, where the battle has raged fiercest and warmest.

Pennsylvania, at the last Presidential election, gave 20,075 majority for the Republicans. At the last State election (1867) she gave 922 majority for the Democrats. The offices to be filled to-day are those of Auditor and Surveyor Generals and Congressmen. Ohio gave a Republican majority at the Presidential election in 1864 of 54,751, and the Gubernatorial election last year of 2983; a full Congressional ticket, and all the State officers but the Governor are to be chosen to-day. Indiana gave a Republican majority of 20,189 for President in 1864, and of 14,202 at the State election in 1866. A full State and Congressional ticket is to be chosen to-day. Nebraska was not a State until 1866, when a general election resulted in a Republican majority of 145, out of an aggregate vote of 8041. She also chooses a State and Congressional ticket to-day, and, it is believed, will range herself as one of the Democratic column of States that in November will take possession of the Union. We are full of hope and bid our readers be of good cheer.

DELMAR.

On the first page of this morning's paper we publish the full and complete report of this gentleman, compiled from the statistics of the Bureau of which he is Director. In farther explanation of a matter of which we have pulished so much in former numbers of the APPEAL, and in order that our readers may be fully informed, we will state that the Bureau of Statistics at Washington takes cognizance not only of the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing affairs of the States, but of all the statistics of the several departments of the State and and Federal Governments, the several heads of which are expected to file with Mr. DELMAR copies of all their statements, as often as made to their respective Governments. Coming in this way from the Treasury Department, he has on file in his Bureau the sworn returns of the heads of the several divisions from which he makes the figures to which we invite the special attention of our readers, confident that what has been so ably endorsed by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, who has carefully collated the same figures from the Treasury Department, cannot be gainsaid or disputed by any of the many Radical experts who have been called to the work. Every man should read this table.

GRAND BARBECUE AT JACKSON.

We hope that as many of our citizens of standing as can do so will attend the Barbecue at Jackson to-morrow. Arrangements of an extensive and generous character have been made by the large-hearted Democracy of that town, and they expect such a representation of the party from West Tennessee as has not been seen or heard of since the good old days before the war. It is expected that the Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, Hon. THOS. HENDRICKS, Hon. D. W. VOORHIES, Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Hon. LANDON C. HAYNES, Gen. ALBERT PIKE, Gen. W. B. BATE, Col. WM. H. STEPHENS, and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

This should be made such an affair in numbers and enthusiasm as, hereafter in this section of the State, it will serve as an example of what a Democratic Barbecue ought to be.

CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

From files of the Arkansas (Little Rock) *Gazette*—a paper that is doing good and efficient service for the Democracy—we learn that our friends in every county in Arkansas are energetically working for success against the fearful odds of riot and threats, and mal-administration in office of the Registrars appointed by the Radical authorities. The principal and first men of the State are thoroughly aroused, and are leading in the labor of rescuing her from CLAYTON and his compeers. Unity, courage, hope, determination and energy, are the qualities that, so far as we can gather from the press of our sister State, distinguish the Democracy there. Arkansas news is good news.

NEGRO GOVERNMENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The official figures of the North Carolina "election" on the ratification of the negroized constitution have appeared, and of a total registered vote of 196,873 it seems that only 93,084 votes, or 5352 less than a bare majority, were cast in favor of that instrument. The pretended government of North Carolina is, therefore, says the New York *World*, not only a negro government, but a negro minority government; and yet two Senators, seven Representatives, and nine votes in the Electoral College are to represent this fraud in the councils of the nation, where they will be as effectual to rule us as the same number of lawful voices from the North.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION.

MEMPHIS, October 12, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

In an editorial of this date, referring to the action of the Common Council upon the proposition appropriating $3000 as the quota proper to be expended by this city in defraying expenses of the Congressional excursion, with a view of impressing upon the Congress of the United States the necessity of favorable action on the part of that body for the purpose of developing the vast agricultural, mineral and commercial interests and resources of the Southwest, you very properly condemn—to use the most charitable terms—the questionable policy of the Council, against which I used every effort to secure an adverse result. Unhesitatingly concurring in the correctness of your conclusion—that so long as the present action of the Council stands unreversed, the Committee would be powerless, and could not act with any reasonable hope of influencing favorably the promotion of the city's interests in assuming to participate in an enterprise involving the most momentous results, without contributing, not literally, but almost economically, to the proposed end—I cannot, with propriety, or a just official judgment, consent to assume the responsibilities of the mission tendered. Let Memphis stand as a peer, not a pensioner—else have no hand or part in the matter. Very, respectfully, etc.,

J. D. RUFFIN.

In justice to himself and the community, Gen. RUFFIN could not, after the pointed and just remarks of the APPEAL yesterday, longer consent to serve the city as representative before the Congressional excursionists; and in thus resigning a position to be coveted if our City Council does its duty, we believe he is fully sustained by our distinguished citizen Judge A. WRIGHT. We hope the Board of Mayor and Aldermen will reconsider their determination in this matter, and secure for Memphis the place she of right ought to have with her sisters of the Mississippi Valley. Then we can honor these gentlemen as our representatives, and they will have heart to work in our behalf.

REGISTER! REGISTER!

There is no time to be lost. Our enemies are active. They are as one man. To be equal with them we must be up and doing. We must register and see that our friends are registered. By fraud and force the Radicals will manufacture votes and poll them. Yet, notwithstanding, if we are only equal to half our capacity for honest labor and reasonable energy, we may, by the fair dealing that has always characterized us, surpass them and achieve victory here, as in every other part of the State. In Middle and East Tennessee our brother Democrats are working with a will, and with most promising results.

At the meeting of Delegates of the several clubs held yesterday at Stillman Hall, we are glad to chronicle the fact that arrangements of a wise and prudent character were made in regard to Registration; arrangements, such only as can be depended upon and that are worthy of all price of time or patience. We hope that in carrying these out, the gentlemen entrusted with them will have the hearty and unstinted co-operation of every good man—of every man who thinks beyond himself and his own wants, and who may be moved by that "fellow-feeling that makes us wondrous kind," and considerate of one another. Let us work for victory.

THE NORFOLK CONVENTION.

This important Convention of the business men and capitalists of Tennessee and Virginia, called in the interest of the great through railroad line from this city to Norfolk, ultimately to extend from the latter city to the Pacific, as well as for the consideration of direct trade with Europe, will be called to order to-morrow. The results will be looked for with interest by our business public and by the people of our whole State, who are all sure to be benefitted by the deliberations of considerate and practical business men, such as will represent the trading communities of Virginia and Tennessee. From our exchanges in both States, we learn that the response to the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce have been hearty, and that a full attendance may be looked for. One of the best evidences of the temper and inclinations of our people, this Convention is especially worthy of note by Northern journals.

CARPET-BAGS—TRUNKS.

One of our carpet-bag County Commissioners, a Dr. WHITE, whose impudence and effrontery is only exceeded by his capacity for leeching the public treasury of the county, recently presented a report upon the taxation of Shelby in which he undertakes, in the following insolent sentences, to lecture a people he and they who co-operate with him, have too long burdened with their presence, and robbed by their legislative excesses. He says, answering a committee of our best and most worthy citizens:

> Abandon the present course of ignoring or ostracising any and all classes of citizens who may happen to have views on any vexed question opposite to those you may entertain. Stop talking about, and urge the public prints not to publish daily every petty cuticen, coat or clothes line theft, and the making a "big thing" out of every fight in the mackerel brigade. Stop the croaking and worrying about carpet-baggers, scalawags, the rascalities of the colored people, and the dangerous condition of society throughout the South. It certainly does no good. Try the experiment for a few months of graciously extending the hand of friendship to everybody's relations; invite and extend a helping hand to every active live person who can be induced to come here and live. If he be a carpet-bagger, persuade him to lay aside or dispose of his carpet-bag and purchase a trunk (as Barbour Lewis and I have done); make him feel it is for his interest to stay here, here in Memphis. Even though "he may be a money-making fellow," he may make a good useful citizen.

We sum this up as it occurs to us. We are to abandon the practice of ostracising men who add nothing by labor of any kind to the public welfare, but who plunder and rob us in every conceivable way as office-holders.

We must not write, indite or print the outrages, barbarities, cruelties, murders and incendiarisms that are the results of this man's (and such as his) teachings, and are of daily occurrence in the South. We are to extend our hands to those who abuse their power over us, inflict extra taxation upon us; and also to the poorer relations for whom they divide our courts in order to make offices and fresh means of plunder. And, worst of all, we are invited to blindly acquiesce in the mal-administration and robberies that enable these creatures to lay aside their original carpet-bags for trunks of large dimensions, also to be filled from the public crib.

Well does this Dr. WHITE know, by the cordial good will with which some of his own relatives have been received in Memphis, how truly generous is the welcome with which we hail the advent of good, honest, toiling and respectable men from the North, the East or the West. But he also knows, and under the infliction the creature writhes, that the course he has pursued here has justly ostracised him from decent society. Until he determines upon an altered course, politically as well as socially, he must not attempt to lecture a community that owes him, and such as he, nothing but contempt and curses.

By Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 12.—A Washington special says Senator Fowler left there for Tennessee yesterday. He will speak at Memphis, Greenville and Nashville.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 12.—The Denver *News* has returns from all the counties in Colorado, and gives Bradford's majority at seventeen.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—Gen. Hancock left for Washington this afternoon.

A messenger belonging to the Accommodation Bank, while standing on Third street near the Custom House, this afternoon, was robbed of $3000 in money and $700 in drafts. There is no clue to the thief.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, October 12.—Capt.-Gen. Lersunda to-day issued an eloquent proclamation to the citizens and soldiers, enjoining tranquility and order.

Advices from Mexico state that the widow of Gen. Pontoni, accused of causing the assassination of her husband, and the trial of persons accused of inciting a revolt in Vera Cruz, was going on.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—The city is very quiet this evening. No meetings are being held, and all the politicians are engaged in preparing tickets for to-morrow. There are fears that some collision may occur between the officers appointed by the Sheriff and those legally charged with keeping the peace, appointed by the Mayor. The Democrats calculate on a majority of from 5000 to 8000, while the Republicans are equally confident of a majority of over 5000.

MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 12.—Gov. Smith has issued a proclamation for Electors in this State for President on the 3d of November. The proclamation is issued in accordance with the election law passed by the Legislature. Under that law there will be no other election in this State until November, 1870. At that, members of Congress, Governor of the State, officers of the Legislature and others are to be elected, and the present incumbents are to hold over until that time.

The registration commenced in this city this morning. The negroes largely outnumber the whites.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The Post Office Department has information of a temporary arrangement made by the Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad for carrying the mails between the terminii of the Pacific Railroads.

Telegrams from several parties have been received to-day, offering to contract for the transportation of the mails. One offer comes from Brigham Young. Propositions are now under consideration with a view to secure the certainty of the service by express until the completion of the Railroads, as Wells, Fargo & Co. are not inclined to continue the mail service much longer.

Robert C. Murphy has been appointed General Post Office Agent.

The President to-day, through the War Department, issued a general order for the information of army officers, quoting the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, and the laws visiting with punishment military or naval officers for intimidating in such elections. The order is intended in part as a rebuke to Gen. Reynolds, who issued orders forbidding the citizens of Arkansas from holding elections for electors. It will be recollected that the States of Mississippi and Virginia have not as yet been recognized by Congress in the admission of their Senators and Representatives, and that Congress, in July last, passed an act, in effect, precluding the counting of their electoral votes.

Gen. Thomas will return to Tennessee in a day or two. He came here to attend the Dyer courtmartial, not having received notification of the postponement.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas arrived here this morning and had an interview with Gen. Schofield.

It is ascertained from authentic sources that in a telegram of the 4th, Minister Hale applied for instructions in view of the political situation at Madrid, and that the instructions were given, through the same medium, on the fifth, and in compliance with these instructions he has recognized the new government at Madrid, and his proceedings to-day have been endorsed.

Senor Veto to-day presented his credentials to the Secretary of State and was received as Charge d'Affairs for Guatamala and Salvador.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is finished to Bess River Valley, 500 miles east of San Francisco and about 500 miles north of Austin. The grading is ready for the iron 100 miles beyond, and it is said the requisite grading to Salt Lake will be done by the 11th of December. The earnings of the railroad for September were $293,000, in gold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 12.—At the burning of the American Hotel on the Bowery, last night, a lodger named McCann was suffocated, and two women had their legs broken by jumping out of a window.

The body of Howell Cobb has been removed to a Savannah steamer, and will be taken to Georgia to-morrow for interment. It is accompanied by his family.

In the Gamble poisoning case, in Rockland county, Margaret Winkler, the German domestic, concluded her cross-examination. Dr. Bagert testified that she had been questioned by the prosecuting counsel in his presence, outside the courtroom, notwithstanding his testimony to the contrary. On the adjournment of the court, Margaret was arrested on the charge of larceny.

Two burglars, while attempting to escape from a policeman in Brooklyn last night, fired at him repeatedly, but he returned the fire and captured one of them.

Capt. Heniken and two of the crew of the schooner A. C. Havens were arrested yesterday for setting fire to the vessel to secure insurance. They were caught in the act.

During a political debate last Saturday night, in a bar-room in Brooklyn, Wm. Mulligan shot James Brennan because they could not agree. Mulligan was arrested.

A Valparaiso letter states that there have been some heavy rains and landslides at that place lately, which interrupted traffic, killed several persons and caused the suspension of business. The sea was very rough, and three launches were swamped.

The fever is prevalent there at present, and many children are suffering from it.

The earthquake of the 13th ult. was also felt in the historic Island of Juan Fernandez. The sea, leaving its natural limits, precipitated itself with great force on the island, and carried canoes far into the interior. Nothing of value was destroyed and no lives were lost. No serious shocks were experienced, and we believe that since the occupation of that territory by Robinson Crusoe, no similar event has occurred.

A letter from Lima, Peru, says a vote of thanks has been passed by Congress to the people of Chili and the Ministers of the United States and France, in Peru, together with our Admiral in these waters, for prompt and efficacious assistance to the unfortunates in the South. The Government has made several manifestations of its gratitude, and Admiral Sconner has been greatly admired and praised for his conduct in placing his vessels at the disposal of Peru. In Taoona and Arica provisions are abundant. The railway between the two places is being rapidly repaired, but still the earthquakes continue. It is proposed to rebuild Arica at some distance from its former site, so that the danger of inundation may be avoided. The English and Chilian vessels of war sent their crews on shore to assist in clearing the streets of the ruins of fallen buildings. The Nyack was in port engaged in wrecking the Wateree.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, October 12.—The United States is the first nation to recognize the new Provisional Government of Spain.

The Madrid *Gazette* of to-day publishes the text of the official recognition of the new government, made through Mr. Hale, the American Minister.

The Junta has declared in favor of additional Reforms among which are the abolition of the death penalty and the sanctity of private letters and domicils.

The Junta has ordered the restoration of the bark Tornado to England, and the payment of damages for her wrongful detention, and the imprisonment of the Spanish officials who ordered the seizure.

A loan of 10,000,000 rials, which was offered to the Provisional Junta, was immediately accepted.

Gen. Dulce has been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

LONDON, October 12.—The Cable of 1866 has been repaired and is now working.

At Blackeburn, a market town in the county of Lancaster, and twenty-two miles from Manchester, a Liberal procession was attacked on Saturday by a mob of Tories and several fights occurred, in which one man was killed and several severely injured.

A dispatch from Bombay says a favorable report has been received of the progress of the expedition against the tribes north of the western districts of India, and the troops, so far, have met with slight opposition.

The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be released.

PARIS, October 12.—The *Journal de Debats* says that Capt.-Gen Seugundi, of Cuba, has given his adhesion to the new Provisional Government of Spain. The Cubans in Spain will be permitted to choose two members of the Junta.

Alzaga has declined the offer of a place in the cabinet, but will probably be appointed President of the new Cortez.

The *Gonleve* newspaper publishes a letter from Gen. Prim which earnestly favors the calling together of the Cortez and the formation of a kingdom at once. It is said that Prim himself aspires to be King.

PRAGUE, October 12.—The political tumults which have broken out in this city have been suppressed by Austrian troops, who dispersed the various assemblages of the people.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Cotton very quiet but steady; sales 1200 bales; uplands 25½c; superfine flour $6 75@7 15. Molasses 47@51c. Sugar firm, Island 11@12¼. Coffee active. Corn $1 16@1 19. Wheat nominally lower.

Dry Goods—Standard brown sheetings 15½@16; American and Richmond prints 12¼. First class Shaker flannel, yard wide, 50. Brown gray blankets 47½ per pound; blue grays 55.

Money—The market is more active; call loans 5@7. There is but little currency going West, but the South is drawing to a moderate extent. The Assistant Treasurer announces that proposals will be received for $3,000,000 in gold, in daily lots of $300,000, for ten days, on and after the 14th inst. Gold 27½@27⅝. Sterling 9¼@9½. Old Tennessee 65½; new 64¼@64⅝.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—Cotton active and higher; middling 24½; sales 3100 bales; receipts 1967. Sterling 48@50. Sugar steady and unchanged, with a fair jobbing trade. Flour firm, superfine $6 75; choice $10@12 50. Corn quiet. $1@1 10. Oats quiet. Bran $1 25. Hay, prime, scarce and in demand, $25@26. Pork advanced. $31 75@32. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17¾. Lard quiet; in tierce 19¼, in keg 21¾.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Superfine flour $5 75. Fall wheat $1 80. Corn 73@75. Oats 55. Pork $30 50. Bacon, shoulders 13¾@13¾; sides 16¾@17½. Lard 19¾@19. Whisky held at $1 30.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 12.—Tobacco, sales light; prices unchanged. Superfine flour $5 25@5 50. Wheat $1 90@2. Corn, old 98@1, in bulk; new 50@62. Oats 55@57. Rye $1 38@1 40. Pork $30 50. Lard 19½. Bacon, shoulders 13½; clear rib sides 16½@16¾; clear sides 17½. Whisky, raw free, $1 30. Cotton 24.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—Family flour $8 50@9. Wheat $1 85. Corn 98. Oats 58@60. Whisky, free $1 30. Pork $30 50@30 75. Bulk shoulders are held at 12, and sides at 14½. Bacon, shoulders 13¾@13¾; sides 16½@17½. Lard 19½. Butter 33@38. Eggs 22. Cheese 16@18.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 12.—Consols closed at 94½ for money; 5-20's 74½.

FRANKFORT, October 12.—U. S. 5-20 bonds closed quiet but steady at 77¾@77⅞.

PARIS, October 12.—Rentes 69f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—Cotton closed buoyant. Sales 23,000 bales; Uplands 10¾@10¾d; Orleans 11@11¼d.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for the Celebrated

NORWICH MOLDED COLLARS

MOLDED EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO the Gray Collar, and is the only Paper Collar made that can be

Cleaned with Soap and Water

WITHOUT INJURING.

oct13 tf 229 MAIN STREET.

WANTED.—A temperate and industrious young man, with good references, who is willing to work around a store, and make himself generally useful around a house, can find a situation in the country, by addressing B. Appeal office. oct13 2t

NOTICE.

The State of Mississippi, Tunica county—Probate Court, October Term, 1868.

In the matter of the final account of William R. Hunt, Executor of Eli M. Driver, deceased, on his application for discharge from his said trust.

To Julia M. Driver, Sarah E. Hunt, Julia F. Hunt, Giles L. Driver and his children; Wm. Driver and his children; Allen Steiner and his wife Penelope and their children; Wm. Nichols and his wife Sarah, now deceased, and their children, and all other persons interested in the estate of said Eli M. Driver, deceased:

You are hereby notified to appear at a term of the Probate Court of Tunica county, Mississippi, on the second Monday in December next, 1868, and show cause, if any you can, why the said final account of the said William R. Hunt, as Executor as aforesaid, should not be approved and allowed, and the said Executor discharged from his said trust.

By order of said Court, October 5, 1868.

J. M. PHILLIPS, Clerk.
T. J. WOODSON, D. C.
oct3 lawiw

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF STATE AND COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR, CORNER SECOND AND UNION STREETS, GREENLAW BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN., October 10, 1868.

To the State and County Tax Payers of Shelby County:

YOU are respectfully reminded that on and after the

First Day of November,

proximo, Penalties will be attached to all unpaid State and County Taxes, as provided for under the amended Revenue Law, passed by the General Assembly March 15, 1868. Those interested please take notice.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM McLEAN,
State and County Tax Collector.
oct1-lwd&w

MEMPHIS, October 1, 188.

WE, the undersigned, Cotton Compressors, hereby agree to make ratethe for Compressing Cotton on and after this date

ONE DOLLAR PER BALE,

Which includes one drayage, one tie, covering one sample hole, and insurance at the press; and we pledge ourselves not to rebate, directly or indirectly, and faithfully to comply with this agreement. All Compressing Bills are due and payable when the cotton is delivered to the carrier. All cotton delivered at our presses with only six bands or ropes upon which seven bands or ropes had been originally, will be charged Fifteen Cents each, which will be collected with Compressing Bill. The receipt of our receiving clerk shall be evidence of our claim.

Southwestern Freight and Cotton Press Co.,
By J. MERRITT, President.
Charleston Cotton Press,
By WALDRON & GILL.
Chickasaw Steam Cotton Press,
By GILL & MAURY.
Shippers' Cotton Press,
By M. A. MONTGOMERY & CO.
Bluff City Cotton Press.
oct 1w By EUGENE McDONNELL.

AUCTION.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

—AND—

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Northeast Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY

We will offer a variety of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

AT OUR SALESROOM.

Real Estate at Private Sale.

Our List of Real Estate held at Private Sale embraces many of the best tracts of land in this county and State, and in the adjacent States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. Among them may be named:

The Hays Tract,

A body of splendid land, north of Memphis, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, within about one hour's travel from the city—subdivided into small farms of from twenty-five to one hundred acres.

The Person Lands,

South of the city, and traversed by the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, embracing some of the finest lands in the vicinity of Memphis.

The Buntyn Tract,

On the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, five miles from the city, divided into lots of from five to ten acres, and having the facilities of the railroad for easy and frequent access to and from the city—a most desirable point for business men of the city who prefer a country residence for their families.

The Trezevant Tract,

Three miles east from the city; laid off in about five acre lots, and offered to purchasers for cash or on time extending through TEN YEARS, at the purchaser's choice, and at moderate prices.

Suburban Lands of Chas. Jones, Esq.,

Lying near the city, on the New Raleigh road, embracing fine building sites, and offered greatly below the general prices of suburban property.

The Pope Tract,

The Homestead of Col. John Pope, deceased, the late distinguished President of the Agricultural Society of Shelby County, five miles out of the city, on the Raleigh road; subdivided into small farms of ten to twenty acres.

The Holmes Tract,

The splendid Plantation of that eminent planter, the late George L. Holmes, Esq., situated twelve miles north of the city, on the Big Creek Plankroad.

All the tracts above named are held by the oldest and best titles, and enable us to meet any demand for Residence, Garden or Farming Lands in this vicinity, and to suit the convenience of all purchasers as to terms.

RENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Rental Department of our Real Estate Business, Mr. H. H. GUION will give prompt and strict attention to Renting Houses, Collecting Rents, Paying Taxes, etc.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.
oct1

A. E. FRANKLAND,

AUCTION

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

No. 197 Main Street,

WEBSTER BLOCK, - MEMPHIS, TENN.

STRICT attention paid to all business intrusted to my care. *Account sales rendered immediately after sales, and prompt returns. Ample accommodation for Storage.*

A. WALLACE, the Veteran Auctioneer, will be found at my house, to attend to all his old friends and patrons.

Respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of all my friends.

oct 5 1m A. E. FRANKLAND.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 231 Second Street, Jefferson Block,

TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING their numerous friends and patrons of their removal from the Vincent Block to No. 231 Second street, in the Jefferson Block, and take pleasure in being able to state that their facilities for business by the change have been augmented. For the patronage extended them for the past six years, they return their sincere thanks, believing that by following the same principles as heretofore adopted, PROMPT RETURNS AND ATTENTION TO THE INTERESTS OF CONSIGNORS, they will meet and merit the same confidence and success in the future as in the past.

REAL ESTATE.

Especial attention will be given to the sale of Real Estate at public auction by our Mr. Passmore, whose well known qualifications in this particular branch is well understood by our citizens. W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 231 Second street,
oct7 Jefferson Block.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

SUNLIGHT COAL OIL.

25 BARRELS for sale low. Want to purchase FIVE HUNDRED COAL OIL BARRELS at One Dollar.

G. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,
oct11-1w No. 40 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.—Stockholders' Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company will be held in the city of Memphis.

On Wednesday, November 11, 1868,

At which time Directors will be chosen for the ensuing year. Stockholders will be passed free over the road by exhibiting Certificates of Stock to conductors. J. H. LAMB,
oct1 Secretary and Treasurer.

S. M. ANDERSON. M. HAWKS. P. M. RAVIE.

S. M. ANDERSON & CO.,

COTTON BUYERS,

304 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments to GEO. BLACKBURN & CO., Boston, Mass., or A. C SCHAEFER & CO., New York.
oct11-1m

THROUGH COTTON ROUTE.

Shortest, Quickest, Best---Via Memphis and Charleston Railroad and its Connections.

RATE ON COTTON PER 100 LBS.

From Memphis to	Via Norfolk, Comp.	Via Norfolk, Uncomp.	Via Charleston, Comp.	Via Charleston, Uncomp.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

TOTAL REGISTRATION up to yesterday evening, 9301.

REAL STREET BRIDGE has been commenced and the work will be pushed rapidly forward.

THE weather was dark and lowering all day yesterday, and, during the morning, very warm.

THE NICHOLSON pavement folks have left a very unsightly pile of earth and debris on the corner of Second and Beal. They ought to move it.

THE CONFERENCE between the County Commissioners and the Committee on reduction of taxes did not amount to anything yesterday.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, accused of wife murder, was yesterday arraigned before 'Squire Black and committed, without bail, for trial.

THE WEEKLY APPEAL, done up in wrappers for mailing, will be ready for delivery at the APPEAL Counting Room this morning at nine o'clock.

THE BASE BALL match between the Holt Club, of Cincinnati, and the Eureka, of this city, was largely attended yesterday, and resulted in the defeat of the Memphians by a score of 40 to 15.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the discovery of America—the three hundred and seventy-sixth. It was celebrated at Louisville by the Genoese of that city and Cincinnati.

JOHN SYLVERS, charged with stealing goods from the steamer Mayflower, was brought before 'Squire Kiernan yesterday, and sent up in default of $2000 bond to answer to the Criminal Court.

A LABORER digging an excavation on Second street, near the residence of Mayor Leftwich, was yesterday covered up by a slide of earth, and was nearly crushed to death before he could be rescued.

EXPRESS PACKAGES.—The sale of packages from the Southern Express Company takes place this morning, at the auction rooms of W. H. Passmore & Co., No. 231 Second street, in the Jefferson Block.

MR. AND MRS. LANAGAN, the well-known actor and actress who were engaged in this city two seasons ago, and made so many warm friends, arrived yesterday, and will be connected with the New Memphis Theater during the coming theatrical season.

THE GARROTERS, Burns, Foley, Boyle and Maddox, were arraigned before 'Squire Millard yesterday, for examination, which resulted in the discharge of the two latter and the continuation of the examination of the former to 2 p.m. to-day.

THE refreshment stalls and booths to be used during the coming Agricultural Fair will be rented, at the race track, to the highest bidder, on next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, by Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers. Bidders should be promptly on the ground.

SHOOTING.—Bill Green and Henry Clark got into an altercation at Central Point, Sunday evening at six o'clock, and after a word or two, Clark drew a pistol and shot Green, wounding him very seriously, if not fatally. Clark was arrested and lodged in the Second District stationhouse.

BASE BALL.—The second match game of Base Ball will come off to-day, at the race track, at two o'clock, between the Holt Club, of Cincinnati, and the Bluff City Club, of this city. Seats are prepared for everybody, and an interesting game is promised. Street cars will run out to the Grounds every ten minutes during the game.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—I will pay the above reward, and no questions asked, for the return of my black Newfoundland dog, "Heck." He is about twenty-five months old, has white paws and white belly. The bunch above one of his forepaws was disfigured by a cut when a pup.

T. W. O'DONNELL,
tf McCall street, west of Shelby.

RAPID and regular communication with Europe is now one of our institutions. Sunday, at 12 m., a dispatch was sent to Bremen, and yesterday, at 10 a.m, an answer was received, and the order (for cotton) was filled before 5 p.m., by .Rd. Warburg. This dispatch was forwarded by the Western Union Telegraph.

THE ADVERTISING Drop Curtain, which is leased by Mr. Robert Ainslie for the coming season, will in a few days be completed. We understand that there are a few more spaces left, and merchants who desire a splendid medium through which to bring themselves before the public, would consult their own interests, by giving Mr. Ainslie a call, at his office, northwest corner of Jefferson and Main, up stairs.

THE SOUTH TRIUMPHANT.—It gives us pleasure to see that one remedy has at length been discovered, potent to subdue that terrible scourge—Fever and Ague. The remedy to which we refer is Texas Tonic Syrup, the most reliable and only innocent article ever offered to the public. The fact that this remedy is a true Southern preparation, made from material springing from the soil of the Sunny South, is an additional recommendation. Sold by all druggists.

SHELBY NURSERIES.—We have received the catalogue of these nurseries, which are located at Colliersville, on the Memphis and Charleston road, (some twenty-five miles from town), and are now under the charge of Mr. B. C. Bledsoe, formerly Keon & Bledsoe. The catalogue embraces a very large assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, shrubs, etc. We hope that Mr. Bledsoe will have the encouragement that such home agricultural institutions deserve.

OYSTERS—CHERRY STONES!—Mad. Vincent, of whose fame as a caterer of everything nice, it is superfluous to speak to a Memphian, informs her friends and the public that she has received her first consignment of Norfolk oysters. They are the celebrated cherry-stone—an oyster second to none in the world in delicacy of flavor. Lovers of the bivalves will do themselves an act of injustice if they fail to embrace an early opportunity of calling on Mad. Vincent, on the corner of Washington and Front street.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to learn of the death, on the 25th ult., at Eagle Lake, Texas, of Col. Scott Anderson, brother of Maj. Gen. Patton Anderson, and Butler Anderson, Esq., of this city. Col. Anderson was well known to many of our readers, having resided formerly at Hernadne, Miss. He was born in this State and went to Texas from Hernando in 1839. During the war he rendered faithful services to the Confederacy as Colonel in our army. He died suddenly of congestive fever. He was a brave soldier, true man, and his loss will be deeply felt by a wide circle of sorrowing friends.

DEATH OF OFFICER BARBIERE.—Officer Louis Barbiere, who was stabbed by his brother-in-law, Jerry Brown, a few nights ago, died yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, in great agony. As soon as his death was known Sergt. Mexwell, of the Second District police, (of which Barbiere was a member), went to Brown's house and arrested him. Yesterday morning Coroner Samelson held an inquest on the body, and returned a verdict of death "from a cut, from a knife, in the hands of one Jerry Brown, according to testimony." A warrant was immediately issued for Brown, and he was transferred from the stationhouse to the jail. He will have a hearing before 'Squire Griffith to-day at 1 o'clock. Barbiere was buried yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. His loss is deeply regretted by his companions, by whom he was much respected and loved.

REGISTRATION.

Action of the Central and Other Democratic Clubs Yesterday.

Committees Appointed.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Central Democratic Club and of Presidents of the several ward and district clubs, called to take into consideration the subject of registering all eligible voters, M. D. L. Stewart, A. Woodward and P. M. Winters were appointed a committee, with full power to procure five or more persons to attend to the business of procuring registration certificates and naturalization papers for all persons entitled to them—to establish headquarters and make proper publication, etc; and John Donovan, E. W. Rucker and J. J. DuBose were appointed a committee to procure funds to defray the expenses necessary in carrying out the objects of the above.

John Donovan was appointed to ascertain and make publication of the time when the registration of voters would close.

The Presidents of the various ward and district clubs are requested to appoint, without delay, committees on registration, to co-operate with the committee of the Central Club.

All the members of the various clubs who can, are requested to attend the mass meeting at Jackson, Tenn., on Wednesday next. Arrangements will be made to take them and receive them in a body at Jackson.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Opening Day at B. Lowenstein & Bros.

Magnificent Display.

Messrs B. Lowenstein & Bros. of whose extensive dry good establishment we gave a succinct account in our Sunday's issue, yesterday had their opening day of fall and winter fashions. The day was rather unpropitious for such an occasion, being very cloudy and sultry, and threatening rain. This, however, did not deter the ladies of Memphis from showing their appreciation of Messrs. Lowenstein & Bros., and all day long their capacious sales and show-rooms were crowded with them. The throng was greatest in the morning from ten to half past eleven o'clock, at which time we took occasion to be present, and really found quite a difficulty in making our way amid the crowd. The first point of attraction, and this was one that was the cynosure of the eyes of all travelers on that side of Main street, was the corner

SHOW WINDOW.

Folded in pyramids, on the floor of the case, were silks, plain and *moire antique*, of almost every hue, scarlet, crimson, green (Metternich), blue, golden, and pearl. Behind them, falling in graceful festoons, were three most exquisite silks,—a delicate rose, a white *moire antique*, and a changeable green. Broad bands of silk and satin ribbon, of every shade; the most costly Brussels, Meahlin, Valenciennes, blond, point and other laces—some of them worth thirty-five dollars a yard—were intertwined with these fabrics, and Irish Poplins, not less beautiful than the silks, in a most artistic and elegant manner. Rich lace collars, embroideries, infants' cloaks, and a multitude of other beautiful things, were pendant from above, and served to heighten the effect. The side window on Jefferson street was not less artistically arranged, the main attraction here (which also showed through the other window) being a green changeable silk. This could be seen in its beauty across Main or Jefferson streets, and was the subject of much admiration. These windows were arranged by Mr. Henry Davis, an employee of Messrs Lowenstein, and reflect the highest credit upon his artistic taste. The other show window, on Main street, was also quite handsomely gotten up with "notions," toilet articles, perfumery, trimmings, etc. by Mr. Garden, another employee.

THE FRONT STORE.

On the counters, tables, shelves, stools, and, in fact, on everything that would hold them, were displayed bolts and bales and pieces of dress goods, of every kind and description. A novelty which attracted a great deal of attention, were the stamped goods—skirts in all materials and colors were stamped by some new process, which resembles embroidery very closely,—so closely indeed, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it. The stamping is raised, and in indelible colors. The patented of this invention has made a large fortune off it already this season. In skirts, there were several new styles—the Boulevard and a new Balmoral, embroidered, braided, and stamped, being the favorites. There was a very fine display of embroideries, lace handkerchiefs, and infants' robes on one table in this room. A piece of poplin, displayed by itself, also was the subject of much admiration and comment. The ground was black, through which ran a small green satin stripe, giving it an indescribably rich appearance. But to enumerate the rich and varied display of this room, or to take even the most casual glance, would occupy more time and space than we could spare, and we move on to the inner temple, the *adytum* of fashion,

THE CLOAK ROOM,

where the silks and satins, the costly cloaks and shawls were on exhibition and sale. This is the L in the first floor, as described by us on Sunday. Mad. Marre, the Parisian *modiste* under whose skillful supervision is the cloak department, in all its branches of manufacture, was present here to show to the best advantage those beautiful articles of dress. On a lay figure in the center of the room, was *the* cloak of the day. The material was black velvet; basque shaped; looped up in the back; the sleeves double, forming a cape. Around the neck was a *rouche* of lace with satin in the center; the cape, trimmed with satin *galeon* and fringe; the back and bottom trimmed with fringe, and the front finished with satin ornaments. Another "beauty" was an opera cloak, of white broadcloth, trimmed with white satin, and satin drops. The cord and tassels were of white silk. The "Galway" cloak, which is also called the Colleen Bawn, was, as usual, a favorite with the ladies. Coming in for a fair share of admiration were mouse colored chinchilla, trimmed with satin of a lighter shade, brown and black cloth, appropriately trimmed, and velvet cloaks, in great variety. A very large stock of netted goods of all descriptions, breakfast shawls, ladies', misses' and children's netted skirts, etc., was also on display here. Of the silks and poplins, it is superfluous to speak—the display having been dazzling. In poplins especially, great improvements have been made; and they are now manufactured, equal in beauty with the most costly silks. Altogether, Messrs. Lowenstein & Bros. can congratulate themselves upon the success of their opening day. It is one that will long be remembered by the ladies of Memphis as the most brilliant and beautiful display of dry goods ever made in our city.

FEMALE PRINTERS.—We see by a late copy of the New York *Evening Mail*, that Union No. 6 of that city have admitted to full membership in the Union, two female compositors. "These two," says the *Mail*, "are the first females ever admitted into a Union in this city." We wonder how long it will be before our Memphis Union will be holding small tea parties of mixed male and female compositors.

LADIES.—For fashionable millinery goods go to Miss N. English, No. 230 Main street, up stairs. She has just received a large assortment purchased for cash, and sells at the lowest prices. Dress making superintended by Madame J. Ozanne, late of Nashville. 1w

TAX PAYERS NOTICE.—City, County and School Scrips to suit tax payers, for sale at Citizens Union Bank, corner of Main and Jefferson streets. oct1-1w

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To the Citizens of the States South of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi River.

MEMPHIS, October 10, 1868.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Memphis the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Correspondence, charged with the duty of inviting the attention of the people of the States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river to the subject of a Pacific railroad, and their co-operation upon some plan which will connect the citizens of these States with such an enterprise. The railroads building towards the Pacific, and those agitated, except one, propose schemes so far north, and so remote from the Southern States, that it will be found impracticable in the present condition of the country, to connect with them. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, of Missouri, the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, of Arkansas, the Henderson, Marshall and Jefferson Railroad Company, and the Brazos Branch Railroad Company—both of Texas—have a bill which has passed to a second reading in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to which your attention is especially invited.

By the provisions of that bill the four companies mentioned are authorized to build, operate and maintain a connected line of railroads from a point in Missouri opposite Cairo, with a single or double track, via Little Rock, Arkansas, Jefferson, Texas, to a point on the Rio Grande, in the direction of San Blas, Mexico.

By the provisions of that bill all of said companies may prosecute the building of their respective roads at the same time, and whenever either of said companies shall complete a substantial manner ten consecutive miles of any portion of their several roads, the President of the United States, upon application made, shall appoint commissioners to examine the same, and upon their favorable report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall issue to said companies, for the ten miles finished, the bonds of the United States, having fifty years to run to maturity, with six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of ten thousand dollars per mile, on that part of the road between Cairo and Little Rock; and on that between Little Rock and the Rio Grande, sixteen thousand dollars per mile, and in like manner for every ten consecutive miles finished thereafter, at the same rates, until the entire roads are finished from Cairo to the Rio Grande.

By the provisions of the bill the bonds loaned said companies are to operate as a mortgage on said roads from the date of delivery.

That said companies may raise means to finish said road or roads, they are authorized to issue first mortgage bonds on said road or roads, not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars per mile, and not exceeding seven per cent. interest, which bonds, by the provisions of the bill, are to be first mortgage bonds, and have a priority over the lien or mortgage given the Government, for the loans made by the Government. In said bill it is provided that said companies may amalgamate into one, to be called the "International Pacific Railroad;" that the Government shall have priority in the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores. By acts of Congress and the Legislature of Texas, these companies have large and valuable land grants.

We also learn from reliable sources that these companies have a representative in Mexico, asking rights of way, land grants, etc.—with flattering prospects of success—so as to extend said road from the Rio Grande to San Blas, with a branch from the main stem to the city of Mexico. By referring to maps, geographical descriptions and other reliable sources of information, it will be seen that this projected road, as a route to the Pacific, compared with all others north of it, is several hundred miles nearer every great commercial city in the United States than these northern roads; that, for its entire distance from Cairo to San Blas, it is in a settled country uninfested with Indians; the lands on both sides rich, capable of yielding immense products; in a mild climate, not liable to be impeded by ice or gorged with snow; with no deserts or barren wastes to encounter; with no mountains to turn or tunnel; with navigable streams intersecting or close to the gulf, and intersecting railroads from the gulf, to facilitate and cheapen construction, and when built, feeders to the road; with a generally favorable route for railroad construction; with large land grants; with the aid asked granted; with so many facilities to construct a road cheaply, and working at many points at once, there can be no question but that this road can be built, and with proper energy, finished in two years from Cairo to the Rio Grande.

In this connection we forbear discussing the outward trade which would flow to this road by opening commerce with the flourishing States on the Pacific coast, the isles of the sea, with China, Japan, the East Indies—the coveted prize of nations for so many centuries—believing, whilst this road would receive its due share of that mighty traffic, its surest reliance will be found in its directness, in the vast and varied productions which will be raised on its margin, in the feeders from connecting navigable streams, from the Gulf ports and connecting railroads, in the temperate climate through which it passes, and the cheapness and facility with which it can be constructed.

In the explanatory notes and memorial presented to Congress by the chief managers of this enterprise, they use this language:

"JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.—Three routes to the Pacific have always been contemplated. The central route is in progress of construction. It has been liberally aided by the Government. (The central route lies generally north of the 40th degree of north latitude.) The northern route (lying above the 44th degree of latitude) awaits its opportunity. Justice to the South requires that they should have it, and that *now*, when they are suffering in all their interests the terrible prostration resulting from protracted civil war. The building of this road will do more to revive the drooping spirits of the South, to cheer her citizens, to animate them with new hopes, to make them realize the beneficent influence of the Union, and to feel that they have both the justice and sympathy of their sister States, and that we are all again fellow-citizens of a common country, than any other one measure that Congress can devise."

With uplifted hands we are devoutly thankful for such words of encouragement and brotherly words of kindness. Whilst we say this, we must be pardoned for stating that a very small portion of the settled parts of the South lies west of the Mississippi river, convenient to the road, and that they have overlooked, unintentionally, no doubt, all the country south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river, and forgotten, no doubt, in our "terrible prostration," that we are unable to make connections with this road; that if we were, we could not do so on equal terms, and it would be but "whispering the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope."

By referring to railroad maps it will be seen that this proposed Southern road, in its present shape, will afford admirable facilities for St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and for the people of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and the States north of the Ohio, with their finished roads to connect with this road at Cairo or some other point, and for such portions of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas as are near it; but that the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and the greater part of Louisiana, the people of the South, which this memorial and railroad bill proposes to aid, cannot connect with it or participate in its benefits. By the completion of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, and the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western, and the Texas roads connecting with the same in the direction of Columbus, or some other point west, all the South can be made to connect with this Pacific road as all the country from Kentucky, south, by finished roads, concentrating either at Memphis, Vicksburg, or New Orleans, can be brought in connection with the same. The railroad companies mentioned have each of them done something toward completing their respective roads—expended large sums of money; but, in consequence of the "terrible prostration" of the South, they cannot, without aid, finish the same. It will not be overlooked, that the Mississippi bottom, on each of these routes, about forty miles wide—sparsely settled, liable to overflow—intervenes; that it will require large sums of money to raise the beds of these roads above overflow, which cannot be done in the prostrate condition of the people of the country. Besides, if this road is really intended to benefit the South, can there be any justice or more reason for the Government to aid in building a road from Cairo to Little Rock than from Memphis to Little Rock, or from Vicksburg to Shreveport, or from New Orleans west? If it is intended to benefit the South, we ask that it shall be opened to the *whole South, and every part of it.*

For remedy whereof we propose that the Congress of the United States be memorialized to aid each of those roads in the same manner as the main stem is proposed to be aided. That the bill be so amended that each of these roads be made branches of the same; that the work done shall be fairly valued (if said companies shall desire it) and be made a part of it, and that in every respect they be put on an equal footing with every other part of the country.

If the chief managers of this enterprise shall desire, as they say, "justice to the South," we do not question but that they, seeing what a mighty volume of additional trade these roads completed will throw upon the main stem, will cheerfully and willingly aid in correcting the mistake committed. If they shall refuse—which is not anticipated—we will at any rate know how to value such protestations.

We are charged with the duty of bringing this question before the people interested, without instructions *how* we are to do it. As the best method of doing so, we will publish this communication, requesting every newspaper in the South to copy it, requesting every citizen in the South to consider himself and his part of the country directly interested, and, above all, to see to it that their Representatives in Congress be applied to and requested to give their aid in accomplishing a common good.

That this important object may receive the attention it deserves, we respectfully request that the citizens of the different States, at their respective capitals, will hold public meetings and express such sentiments as to them may seem meet; that they will ask the co-operation of the citizens of every county in said States; that at the meeting of Congress they send delegates who will aid in accomplishing the object in view.

We shall send this communication to every Senator and Representative from the Southern States, respectfully requesting those who concur with us to advise us of that fact. That we may be advised of what is done, we will be greatly obliged by being supplied with copies of such resolutions, memorials and editorials as may be published.

ROBERTSON TOPP,
JNO. T. TREZEVANT,
W. B. GREENLAW,
WM. M. MOORE,
AMOS WOODRUFF,
M. J. WICKS,
J. W. ROBERTSON.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chadcellor.*—The decisions rendered by the Chancellor were as follows:

Rosser vs Ford, decree for complainant.
Keep vs Cameron, demurrer overruled.
White vs White sham, record sufficient.

The following decrees and orders were entered:

Sommerville vs Dubose, guardian ad litem appointed.
Vanderbilt vs Parsons, motion for dower.
Grey vs Moon, pro confesso.
Farrow vs Farrow, repo. t confirmed.
Eddins vs Dunn, sale renewed.
Anderson et parte, reference, etc.
Schafer vs Chase, trial decree.
Taylor et al vs Burdett, motion to dissolve injunction.
Tomeny vs Eaton, motion to revoke decree.
Rogers vs Chace, reference.
Wall vs Leftwich, guardian ad litem.
Bradford vs Fenton, sale order.
Stark vs Cockrell, reference.
Terry vs Brown, petition to be filed.
Smith vs Beaumont, to dismiss.
McCally et al vs Wright, final decree.
Hillman vs Quimby, reference.
West vs same, reference.
Spittle vs Spittle, reference.
Graham vs Edgington et al, final decree.
Mahalanda vs Beaumont, motion to dismiss.
Cordona vs Beaumont, motion to dissolve injunction.
Georgetta vs same, motion to dissolve injunction.

The following cases have been set for hearing to-day:

122 Holmes vs Holmes.
126 Paeban vs McDavitt, adm'r.
127 Norris vs James, adm'r.
128 Weimore et al. vs Morton et al.
129 McNeil et al. vs Parron.
130 Haddon vs Morton et al.
131 Brown vs Boyer et al.
132 American Express Bank vs Andrews.
133 Davidson, adm'r, vs Davidson.
134 DeLoach, adm'r, vs McNamara.
135 Saint vs Cook et al.
137 Rainey et al. vs Rainey et al.
139 Planter's Bank of Tennessee vs Merrill.
140 Hicks vs Early et al.
141 Leftwich et al. vs Buntyn et al.
142 Clemn vs Pettit.
145 Morris vs Jones et al.
146 Hunt vs Peel et al.
147 Mann vs Dougl's et al.
149 Caldwell vs Bettis et al.
150 Kendall vs Titus et al.
151 Ogden vs Abbott et al.
152 Garvin et al. vs Clark et al.
154 Alsop et al. vs McDowell.
155 White et al. vs Bettis et al.
156 James, dec'd, etc., vs Bettis et al.
157 Kirtland et al vs Ferguson et al.
159 Gill vs McKnight.
160 Howell et al vs Looney et al.
161 Hall et al vs Gale et al.
163 Drew vs Gwynn et al.
164 Lane & Co vs Witherspoon et al.
166 Ross vs Rowe et al.
167 Carey vs McMahon et al.
168 Parham vs McNeil.
169 Baker vs Watkins et al.
170 Harris, adm'r vs Moore et al.
171 Hall, adm'x vs Dunn et al.
172 Brown & Co vs Pope et al.
173 Arnold et al vs Same.
174 Horstman & Son vs Same.
175 Udall et al vs Same.
176 Stewart & Co vs Same.
177 Herring et al vs Same.
178 Lane & Co vs Same.
179 Murdock & Co vs Same.
180 Buckner vs Robinson et al.
181 Violet & Co vs Bryson.
182 Walker et al vs Griffin et al.

Court meets to-day at 10 o'clock a.m.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter Judge.* The October Term met and adjourned on yesterday, over to Monday next. The Grand Jury will be empanneled on that day.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran Judge.*—The cases set for trial to day are as follows.

7 to 34 The State vs Slagle, gaming.
544 to 631 " vs Dyer, keeping gaming house.
856 to 902 State vs Schooles, gaming.
1067 to 1069 " " Chunn, vagrancy.
1111 to 1113 " " Brown, unlawful service of criminal process.
1119 State vs McDonough, carrying dangerous weapons.
1125 to 1128 State vs Kirwan, bribing voters.
1130 " " Chapel, accepting bribe.
1131 to 1133 " " Kirwan, bribing voters.
1145 " " Patterson, battery.
1151 to 1152 " " Leftwich, voting on void certificate.
1153 State vs League, speculating in county warrants.
1160 State vs Aikens.
1276 " " Henderson, larceny.
1359 " " Moran, ce Morari, etc.
1413 to 1444 " " McCullough, gaming.
1506 " " Johnson, battery.
1606 " " DeSoto, gaming.
1607 " " Quinn, gaming.

Court meets to-day at 9 o'clock, a.m.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—On yesterday a dismissal was entered in the case of the State vs. Morton and Anderson (negroes), indictment for murder of a negro on Big Creek. The defendants were found guilty last term, and on appeal to the Supreme Court the verdict was set aside and a new trial granted. The witnesses could not be found, so a *nol. pros.* was entered.

Forfeitures were taken against a number of witnesses for non-attendance.

To-day the cases of the State vs. Hudnall, indictment for murder, and the State vs. Lannahan, indictment for murder, will be called for trial.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The October term commenced on yesterday. A full jury was not obtained on yesterday. To-day the empanneling of the same will be concluded. No other business to be transacted.

SUITS IN U. S. COURTS.—Attorneys and others interested would do well to bear in mind they have but a little over a week in which to bring suits to the next term of the United States Circuit court, in which court the writ with a copy of declaration must be *served* at least thirty days before the commencement of the term, for the case to stand for trial at that term. The next term will be held on the fourth Monday in November.

A HAPPY AFFAIR.

Presentation of a Watch to Col. Sam B. Jones, by the Employers of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

The freight Depot of the Memphis and Ohio R. R. was the scene, last evening, of a most pleasant affair,—being no less than the presentation of a splendid watch and chain to Col. Sam. Jones, General Superintendent, by the employees of the Road. There were about a hundred and fifty persons present all told, including members of the press, and other invited guests. At eight o'clock the watch was presented by Dr. Thomas, accompanied with a neat and happy little speech, in which the kindly feelings and respect felt for the recipient by the donors, was eloquently set forth. Col. Jones in receiving the elegant testimonial, replied in a most affecting and touching extempore address. In response to a call, a splendid speech was made by Judge Swayne, after which the party dispersed. The watch is a "Frodsham," pendant winder and runs forty-eight hours. The case is of twenty-two carat fineness and weighs one ounce. On the front side, the letters S. B. J. are engraved in monogram, and on the reverse a locomotive is engraved. On the inside of the case is the following inscription: "Presented to Sam B. Jones, Genl. Supt. Memphis & Ohio R. R., by his employees, October, 1868." A handsome chain is attached, and the cost of whole affair, which was furnished by Pooly & Barnum, was eight hundred and fifty dollars. Long may the noble recipient live to wear his well merited honors!

BULLETIN VS. POST.

More Radical Exposures of Radical Villainy.

L. B. Eaton Stealing Again.

Under the displayed heading of "A Rich Expose"—" Where the Associate Editor of the *Post* gets his Spending Money"—"Revenues of the State Stolen"—"Lucien B. Eaton collects fees in the Municipal Court for nearly a year, and returns no accounts therefor"—"State Comptroller Blackburn investigating the matter," the *Bulletin* of yesterday morning publishes the following:

MEMPHIS, October 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

I have discovered that Col. Lucien B. Eaton, associate editor of the *Post*, is a defaulter to the State of Tennessee. He collected the fees in the Municipal Court from May 10, 1867, to March 26, 1868, and has never made any return thereof, as required by law. He has irregularly accounted for a small part of the fees collected, by turning over, through his brother, Gen. John Eaton, superintendent of public instruction, the sum of $225. The remainder of the amount ($1152 50) he has never made any return of.

By order of the State Controller, G. W. Blackburn, Col. Eaton's successor, Frank Taft, Esq., has forwarded to the Controller's office a transcript copy of the records of the Court, showing the money collected and retained by the said Eaton, while acting as Clerk of the Municipal Court.

As a citizen of Memphis, entitled to know that the public revenues are not stolen, I demand that the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, now in session, do take cognizance of this defanit, and that Attorney General Reeves be required to do his duty in the premises. Mr. Taft ought to be summoned to testify in the case, and the records of the court ought to be had before the Grand Jury.

It is time the ring of thieves who are fattening on public plunder be put down. Eaton ought to be either made to disgorge, or shut up in the penitentiary. Let the people see to it.

JUSTICE.

MEMPHIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. Ramsay was present again at the Medical College, yesterday morning, to deliver the opening address to the preliminary class, but was again deterred from doing so, by the paucity of the attendance. The faculty are present every day at eleven o'clock, and every thing is in readiness for the course. The dissecting rooms are open, and the professor of anatomy in attendance daily, and those students at present in the city, who propose to attend the regular course (which commences on the 1st of November), should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity of getting a valuable start in their studies before that course commences. The Dean informs us that he is in receipt of letters from various quarters, which give him great encouragement in his hope of a numerous attendance upon the regular course. The dispensary connected with the College is open every day, two hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock, and members of the faculty are always present to examine and prescribe for all cases that come to them—being also prepared to perform all kinds of surgical operations. Their services are entirely gratis, as are the medicines dispensed by them.

WE CLIP the following well deserved compliment to our worthy health officer, Dr. W. E. Rogers, from the Brownsville *Bee*, of the 9th. The Doctor has extracted six cotcull in all, and the last three operations have been performed within four months. We are pleased to chronicle the succes of one so highly esteemed as he is, in this very delicate operation:

Dr. Wm. E. Rogers, of Memphis—formerly of Brownsville—operated on a son of Mr. Cates, near Bell's Depot, last Saturday, (the child is only seven years old) and extracted a stone from his bladder, measuring four inches in length and two and a half in diameter. The little fellow is doing well with every prospect of a speedy recovery. Our townsman, Mr. Leonard, was present, and administered chloroform during the operation.

Dr. Rogers made his mark, while he was with us, in surgery, and his success in this, as in other operations of a like character, is a source of great gratification to his many old friends, and to the old members of the Ninth Tennessee Regiment, where he labored faithfully in the capacity of surgeon, during our late struggle.

PERSONAL.

A. E. Orr, Esq., of New York, is in this city. Mr. Orr is of the firm of David Dorrs & Co., which is well known throughout the South.

J. M. Goodbar, Esq., of the prominent shoe house of Goodbar & Gilliland, returned last evening from a trip to the East, where he has purchased heavily for the winter trade.

S. B. Williamson, Esq., of the cotton and commission house of Williamson, Him & Co., has also returned from a visit to the mountain districts of Tennessee, where he has been spending the summer.

Mr. William Simpson, another well known citizen, and member of the firm of Pettitt & Simpson, cotton and commission merchants, has made his appearance in his accustomed haunts. He is welcome home.

ERRATUM.—In the article written by Dr. Ford, in answer to Rabbi Tuska, which appeared in Sunday's issue, the words "veritable fools" occurred instead of the words "veritable facts." All who know Dr. Ford know him to be incapable of applying the word "fool," in any sense, to the people, or the subject under discussion.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1868.—*Dear Sir:* In your paper of last week you, or one of your correspondents, say that Dr. Drake is not the originator of the celebrated Plantation Bitters, and that they were manufactured and sold by one Pedro Martelle, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can testify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after, my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours truly,
CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 3td&w

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—U. S. Mail Line.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroads and Steamboat Lines for the East, West and North.
CITY OF CAIRO.....Malan master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 5 p.m.
oct13 1t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, October 12—Departed—Sam J Hale, for Memphis, Westmoreland and Leo for New Orleans.

CAIRO, October 12—Down—Luminary, 8 p.m.; Golden Era, 7 p.m.; Selma, 1 p.m.; Bismarck, 7 p.m. Up—Bermuda, 10 p.m.; Mary E Forsythe, 5 p.m. The river fell twenty inches.

CINCINNATI, October 12—The river is falling, with 9½ feet in the channel.

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—Arrived—Isabella, from Tennessee river. Departed—Atlantic, for New Orleans, and Marble City, for Memphis.

PITTSBURG, October 12—The river is falling, with 2½ feet in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, October 12—The river is falling, with four feet six inches in the channel. The weather is clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, October 13.—Yesterday was clear and very pleasant—an Indian Summer day. The night previous was foggy to some extent, and a slight fog was perceptible last night at an early hour, hanging close to the water. The sand bar opposite begins to show its head again, and will soon be big as a potato patch, if not bigger. The river falls space here as well as elsewhere.

Arrivals.

Steamer City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Belle Lee, New Orleans.
" Lizzie Gill, New Orleans.
" Magenta, New Orleans.
" Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Darling, Cincinnati.
" Mollie Hambleton, St. Francis river.
" H. M. Shreve, Vicksburg.
" Luminary, St. Louis.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Belle Lee, Louisville.
" Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Natona, Friar's Point.
" Des Arc, White river.
" City of Alton, New Orleans.
" H. M. Shreve, St. Louis.
" Lizzie Gill, St. Louis.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.

In Port.

Liberty, Hambleton, Clifton, Darling, Ozark, Magenta, City of Cairo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our levee was well lined with packets yesterday, and presented a very animated appearance. Cotton was king as in the olden time—freights of almost every kind abounded upon every side. Yes, it was a cheerful business day upon the levee, and was calculated to awaken pleasant memories of what we once were and what we ought to be.

The Magenta came in from New Orleans with a fair jog of freight, after doing a large way business. Her officers claim to have beaten the Belle Lee to Vicksburg, though that boat left New Orleans in advance. At any rate, the Magenta is a flyer and a Memphis boat. She leaves on Wednesday for New Orleans. Capt. Frank Hicks is master, and Capt. John Brooks, with John Langlois, are clerks. Frank Smith caters to the appetite in his usual elegant style.

Capt. Dick Fowler is in the city on a business visit. He is well known as a river man, though he is now out of the element, being engaged in the interests of railroads.

The Hesper is on her way to this port after the arms now in store in this city, and which are destined for the negroes of Arkansas.

Capt. John B. Davis will get away to day for Washington. He will be absent about ten days.

The W. A. Caldwell, Capt. Haynes, will be in port to leave on Thursday for Little Rock.

The towboat Shark passed up yesterday evening and an unknown towboat passed down.

The Bismarck, Capt. Sam Entricken, will pass down for New Orleans to-day at 4 p.m. She is a good packet. Her agent is Dick Lightburn.

The good steamer Selma, Capt. Rogers, will pass down to day for New Orleans, making all way landings.

Our dispatches of yesterday announced the murder, at Little Rock, of Mr. Houston, brother of Capt. Sam Houston of the Hesper.

The fine steamer City of Cairo, with Capt. John W. Malin on the roof, came in last night and leaves this evening at her regular hour for Cairo and St. Louis. She connects with all trains North and East. Ben. Clark is the popular Secretary. Passengers will find the table all their fancy paints a packet.

Capt. John K. Moody, of No. 206 Front street, returned home last night on the Cairo. Not nolding "58,792," he concluded not to remain in St. Louis.

The Leo left Louisville for New Orleans on Sunday. The Nick Longworth left on Saturday for the same destination.

The Belle Memphis cleared for St. Louis last evening with a fair trip.

The Lizzie Gill passed up in the evening for St. Louis.

The name of the man who fell overboard from the steamer America, on Tuesday evening last, at Madison, Indiana, was J. W. Howerton, of the firm of Moody & Howerton, of Little Rock, Ark. He was on his way to New York.

Mr. Craig, of the firm of Mitchell & Craig, wholesale furniture dealers in New Orleans—a passenger on the Belle Lee, en route from New Orleans to Louisville—was taken suddenly ill on Saturday with the dropsy, and died that night.

The swift and palatial passenger steamer Liberty No. 2, in command of Capt. James Rice, arrived Monday morning from White river with a full trip of people and 150 bales of cotton. She is the regular Tuesday White river mail packet, leaving this evening, on arrival of the trains, for all points on White river, connecting at Duval's Bluff with the Little Rock Railro

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, October 12, 1868.

FINANCE.

The movement in money to-day was almost wholly restricted to operations in the way of Exchange. The offerings of cotton bills were large—so much so that some of our banks declined taking all offered, but such as are presented by regular customers at any of our banks, is provided for without difficulty. Shipments of currency come in daily, and are footing up into the hundreds of thousands, showing that at least every effort is made to accelerate the movement of cotton, our present strength.

All Cotton Bills are taken at ½ discount, while an exception would be made in the case of a small amount on New Orleans, which is rather scarce. Selling on all points at par.

Bonds and Stocks are neglected by our regular banks to some extent, partly from the want of orders and partly because currency is more in demand for other purposes. Street brokers have operations of this kind all to themselves, but so far as we can learn, are doing very little. City and Navy Bonds are nominally the same as last reported. A holder of some Memphis and Charleston stock felt the market to-day, but the offering rate did not suit, so he withdrew.

In City Scrip there is but little to report. The amount offered by one of our banks, and alluded to last Friday and Saturday, not yet being absorbed, has kept the market down, so that our brokers are neither buying or selling, except in a small way. The purchasing rates by dealers we quote as nominal. Selling at 72 @73c.

County Warrants are in demand at 56@60c buying. Selling at 60@65c, as to amount.

School and Police Scrip run along very well together. Buying at 80c. Selling at 85c.

Gold has been tending downward all the week, and closed to-day at 137¾c. During this downward movement in New York, the Treasury Department sold about two and a half millions, in order, as stated, to obtain legal tenders for current disbursements, but nearly all who have been inconvenienced by the close money market, declare that the sales were made for other than legitimate objects, and all acknowledge that when such sales are made the fact should be publicly announced beforehand, so that all who desire may avail themselves of it. As it is now, a few speculators make considerable profit on the information they are able to obtain in a private way, as to the future course of the Treasury Department in such matters. A few small sales occurred here at 136@136¼c, with no demand except for shipment.

In June last Postmaster General Randall advertised for proposals for furnishing the Government with postage stamps for a term of years. The committee of experts appointed for the purpose decided in favor of the National Bank Note Company, of New York, and on Saturday last the Postmaster General awarded the contract to that company for a term of four years.

The two cent stamp represents a postboy on a horse, running at full speed, illustrating the fact that this stamp is mostly used for dispatch letters.

On the three cent stamp there is a finely engraved locomotive. This is surrounded by lines of lightning, indicating the speed with which letters are carried on which this stamp is used.

The five cent stamp has an excellent portrait of Washington.

The ten cent stamp has an excellent microscopical copy of the painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, bringing in the rotunda at Washington.

The twelve cent stamp, mostly used for foreign postage, has a picture of a steamer at sea.

The thirty cent stamp has a copy of a painting of the surrender of Burgoyne, hanging in the rotunda of the national capitol.

The engravings on these stamps are remarkable copies of historical pictures, and bear the test of microscopical examination. The extent of the award may be estimated by the fact that over 1,000,00 stamps are used daily.

COTTON.

The Cotton market for the week has experienced the usual fluctuations attending the opening of the season. Receipts have been liberal and sales have been fair for the week, although buyers do not take hold as if orders were coming to hand freely. This market opened with Middlings at 24½24¾c, but declined until on Thursday, when 22@22¾c was about the basis on which sales were made. On that day Uplands in New York declined to 25c, and in Liverpool fell to 16¾d. Since then all the markets have been firmer. The Liverpool market to-day opened with a good demand and prices tending upward: Uplands, 16¾d; Orleans 17d, and at noon was a shade better, but not quotably higher. Sales for the day, 20,000 bales. The demand in New York throughout the day was moderate and prices firm. Uplands, 25½c; sales, 1000 bales. This market closed quiet, but firm. Among the sales of the day were the following, which we give merely to show the variation in the market: 14 bales Ordinary at 24c, 8 at 24½c; 15 Good Ordinary at 24¾c, 5 at 22c, 34 at 22½c; 10 Middlings at 22¾c, 4 at 23¼c; 21 Middlings at 23½c, 4 at 23¾c, 4 at 23¾c 16 at 23¾c, 26 at 23¾c, 76 at 23½c, 35 at 23¼c, 5 at 23c; 7 Strict Middlings at 24c, 4 at 24¼c, 17 at 24c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, October 12, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	2066	
Received previously	8636	11,202
		11,249
Exported to-day	665	
Exported previously	5620	6285
Stock on hand to-day, 6 p.m		5074

TRADE.

Business during the week just passed has been somewhat retarded by short stocks in the line of plantation supplies. Lots on the way have been delayed by various causes—those coming by river by the heavy fogs which have prevailed, making it dangerous for steamers to ply during the night. Such of the latter as have come in brought only light additions to the supply of meats, while we may say that no corn, oats or hay of consequence has been received, and of those articles the market is entirely bare. We have no change to report in groceries, which are in good supply and generally firm at our quotations below.

The dry goods market, though not possibly as active as last week, has been very favorable during the week, and sales have been, in the aggregate, large. Prices are firm, and if anything a fraction higher than at our last. S ocks are large of seasonable goods, and were mostly laid in before the advance spoken of below, in New York. The *Commercial Bulletin* of that city says: The dry goods market continues to present an animated appearance, the recent advance in the price of standards having imparted more confidence to buyers. Domestics are steady, and on some brands we note a stiffening tendency, and we hear it rumored that there is some intention of trying to establish a general advance on goods that are now selling beneath their intrinsic value. We doubt whether this proceeding would receive a unanimous support among manufacturers, although it might facilitate the distribution of the stock in jobbers' hands; on the other hand, there would ensue a certain accumulation in first hands, until the necessities of the trade forced jobbers once more into the market.

In boots and shoes there is the same degree of activity noticeable as last week, if not an increase in the trade. Winter boots and shoes are in better supply than last week, and the demand is principally for this style of goods. The demand in the Boston market for the last ten days has been fair for the season, as most of the large orders have been completed, and present sales are for sorting up, and to the smaller trade South and West. The more active demand from distant sections is for single soled low priced goods for the Southern market, men's boots 8 to 12 and 9 to 13, full, and women's pegged balmorals 5 to 9. The demand for some years past having been light for pump sole work, manufacturers have not made them in such quantities as in half welt and double sole lines. In New York the bulk of the season's trade has been transacted, and no further rush for goods is looked for until after the excitement attendant upon the election has been superseded by a more settled state of affairs. There is a steady demand, however, for filling up assortments, and for small places in distant sections, as well as some improvement in the number of goods sold to near by purchasers. Manufacturers are not pushing work as energetically as for the last month, but are generally keeping full sets of hands employed. The stocks in the hands of jobbers and wholesale dealers are considerably reduced, but are ample for all expected demands, and prices are without change. We have no change to note in prices since last week, but prices are tending upward.

The delegates to the Norfolk Convention, some twenty in number, left on Sunday, via the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The shipment of wheat for September was the largest ever made in any single month from California, and amounted to 41,000 tons.

Eastern manufacturers begin to realize from the diminishing amount of Western wool reaching Eastern markets, that the 557 woolen mills in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, with a capital of $6,500,000, are not able to use up a vast amount of clip. Some Chicago wool houses have done an immense business this season with manufacturers.

The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In 1791 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool now (evasion of South by the French, some of the valuable crown flock were sold to raise money. The American Consul Jarvis, at Lisbon, purchased 1400 head, and sent them to this country. A portion of this pure and unmixed merino flock is still to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flock of fine wool sheep in the United States at the present time.

APPLES—Some very fine are in market from the interior of this State. We quote at $@$1 50 per barrel.

BRAN—Receipts light. Held at $25 on levee and $27 in store.

BAGGING—Demand rather light. Todd's, 17@18½c; Kentucky, full weight, 23½@25c; India 25½@27, and not in demand.

BUTTER—Good stock; 25 tubs choice sold at 43c; good Western, 40@43c; common, 33@35c.

BACON—A few casks have been received since Saturday. A sale on levee early to-day at 17½c, but all now on hand is held at 18c; jobbing at 18½@18½c; shoulders, 13@14½c, as to quality.

CHEESE—Good stock. W. R., 17½@18c; E. D., 18½@19c; factory, 18½@19½c.

COAL—We may say that there is no old in market. A few sacks were sold from store at $1 and another lot at $1 01; held at $1 05 in a small way; new car from wagons, 60@65c; in sacks, 70@75c.

CORNMEAL—We quote at $4 75 in lots; by single barrel from store, $5.

CATTLE—Market irregular and stock fair. Choice Western, 6@7c; Inferior, 2@5c.

CHICKENS — Dull, and prices irregular. Selling at 83 to 84 per dozen.

EGGS—Stock good and prices steady. Selling at 27@28c.

FRUIT—Dried apples in demand at 7@8c; Dried peaches, 9@11c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; X, $8@9 50; XX, $10@11; XXX and fancy family, $11 50@13.

HAY—Stock light. Selling from levee at $25; from store, $27.

HAMS—Country sugar-cured canvassed, 17½@18½c; city do., 20@21c; plain canvassed, 17@18½c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

IRON TIES—Good demand. Held at 6½@8½c, as to style of tie.

LARD—None in market, except what is held by retailers. Kegs, nominally 22c; tierces, 20½@21c; can lard, 23@25c.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $1 50@2. Eureka, $2 25.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65@$1; Porto Rico, 60@85c; Syrups, 75@$1 00.

MESS PORK Full weight regular brands scarce at $31 50@32; prime mess, $28@28 50; rump $23@27; jowls, 23c.

MACKEREL—New kits No. 1, $2 90@3; No. 2, $1 65 2 75; No. 3, $2 35@2 50.

NAILS—Prices steady; rates, $5 50@5 75.

OATS—Light stock. Held in store at 65@70c.

OILS—Coal oil, 35@40c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Stock fair. Firm at $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—Few good in market and demand fair at 80@$1 per bushel. Sweet 65@75c.

ROPE—Very little selling. Held at 9½@10c.

SHEEP—Stock only moderate. Choice Western, $4@5 50 per head; Tennessee, $2@3 50 as to quality.

SUGAR—The stock on hand is fair. We quote prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; common to fair, 13@16c; Island, 12½@16c.

SALT—Prices weak. Held at $3 00@3 35 per barrel of 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $4 00@4 25; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $3@3 25.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@5 50.

TOBACCO—Market firm and prices same as last week. Stock large and well selected.

WHISKY — Prices are firm. We quote high wines, $1 57½ per gal; common rectified, $1 20@1 50; imitation Bourbon, $1 65@2 10; Bourbon, $2 50@4.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—ON THE—

FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1868,

Made in Conformity with the Laws of Tennessee.

FIRST—The name of the Company is the New York Life Insurance Company.

SECOND—No Capital Stock.

THIRD—

ASSETS:

Cash			$ 118 972 38
Real Estate			583,205 00
Bonds and Mortgages			1,913,500 00
U. S. Securities	Par value $2,951,500 00	Market value	2,978,107 19
Stocks of N. Y. City Bank	38,200 00		41,549 00
N. York State Stocks	1,685,000 00		1,695,775 61
Other Stocks	70 000 00		35,962 50
Premium Notes bearing Interest			1,407,834 07
Temporary Loans secured by U. S. and other Stocks			191 800 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)			370 000 00
Interest accrued to July 1st, 186			2,9,427 78
Rents accrued to July 1, 1868			1,504 15
Premium due from agents in course of transmission			652,941 21
			$9,510 721 18

[Signed] MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres't.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York,

I, MORRIS FRANKLIN, of said city, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly affirmed, doth declare and say that the above statement of the condition of the said Company, on the first day of July past, is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge, instruction and belief; and that the assets of the said Company are at this second day of September, 1868, in excess of the amount stated above.

[Signed] MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres't.

Affirmed this second day of September, 1868, before me,
J. S. WARR,
Notary Public for City and County of New York.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, July 1, 1868.

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the New York Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies, and I further certify that McCLURE & CASKIN, Agents of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided, in such cases.

Wherefore, said New York Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

[SEAL.] G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.
By PLUNKET.

S. D. McCLURE. T. C. CASKIN

McCLURE & CASKIN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

Office in Citizens' Union Bank,

Southwest Cor. Main and Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

AGENTS WANTED.—Active, energetic men can receive agencies by applying immediately to the office in Memphis. oc9

HARDWARE.

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,

MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

270 Front Street.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, which we are now daily receiving, before making their purchases elsewhere. Our Stock is large and complete, embracing every variety in a GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS, and we feel assured that we can offer the Merchants superior inducements to trade with us. We are determined to suit them in prices. Come and see.

sep6 3m ALLISON BROS.

CLOTHING.

MANUFACTORY

No 13 Barclay Street, N. Y.

A. W. SPROULE & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth Street St. Louis.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,

Cor. Fourth and Main Sts., Louisville.

SPROULE & M'COWN,

No. 84 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.

SPROULE & M'COWN,

Corner Washington and Crawfold Streets, Vicksburg.

SPROULE & M'COWN

221

MAIN STREET

UNDER

WORSHAM HOUSE,

MEMPHIS,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

—THEIR—

STOCK OF GENTS'

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

Deal Exclusively in Fine

Custom - Made Goods.

HAVING AMPLE MEANS, WE

BUY EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

AND HAVING

NO MANUFACTURERS' PROFIT TO PAY

AND EVERY

Facility the Market Affords,

WE WILL MAKE IT

TO THE ADVANTAGE OF ALL

TO BUY

FIRST CLASS GOODS

SPROULE & McCOWN,

221 *MAIN STREET,*

Under Worsham House,

Memphis, Tennessee.

COTTON---COMMISSION.

RALPH WORMELEY,

(Late Wormeley, Pickett & Co.)

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 316 Front street, Memphis.

I shall continue the Commission Business at the above stand, where I shall be happy to see all of my friends, many of whom I have served for twenty years, and now again place my services at their command, earnestly soliciting consignments of Cotton and other Produce, assuring them of my continued efforts to serve them faithfully, and to guard with zealous care their interests.

Supplies furnished, and liberal advances made on Cotton in store. All Cotton insured unless otherwise instructed.

sep20 RALPH WORMELEY.

HUGH TORRANCE,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Gen'l Commission Merchant,

NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,

OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE

sep16 1m

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.

192 Common Street, N. O.

THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,

7 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

se8 3m

J. T. FARGASON. J. R. TALBERT. C. C. CLAY
OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

(Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 330 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

JOHN S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And dealers in

Plantation & Family Supplies.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
sep1 No. 226 Front street.

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Corner Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

J. A. SHANE. LE A. HARRIS.

SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,)

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

GENERAL COMMISSION

And Forwarding Merchants,

254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

S. M. NELSON. JNO. F. TITUS

NELSON & TITUS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 10 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their old customers continue their business with us. We also respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 4, 1868.

On retiring from active business, I respectfully call attention to the above card, which contains the names of my own and my old partner's sons, and solicit for them a continuance of my old customers and friends. I can always be found at their office, where I will be pleased to meet my old friends.

F. TITUS.

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m*

CHAS. COFFIN. HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

392 Main Street,

(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se5 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

W. L. STEWART,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 Bank Alley,

Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au23 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au15 3m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

W. J. PORTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 142 Pearl Street, New York.

—REFER TO—

First National Bank, DeSoto Bank, Jackson Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; First National Bank, John W. Allen, Banker, Nashville Tenn.; Thos. Eakin, Banker, New York; Baker & Co., Commission Merchants, Commercial Bank, Lafayette Bank, Dubois & Augur, Commission Merchants, Wm. Glenn & Sons, Grocers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments, by our Agent.

Maj. J. J. BUSBY, 274 Front St., Memphis

W. G. PATTERSON, of Grenada, Miss., Traveling Agent.
oc11 tf

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm style of WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., is dissolved—having expired by limitation on the 1st of July past.

Mr. Wm. S. Pickett remains in charge of the books, accounts and assets of the late firm, and is charged with the settlement and liquidation of its affairs.

RALPH WORMELEY,
W. S. PICKETT,
J. D. USSERY.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,

(Successors to Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,)

Cotton Factors,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Memphis, Tennessee.

As liquidating partner of the late firm of Wormeley, Pickett & Co., I shall continue the Commission Business under the above style, and solicit consignments of Cotton and other Produce, on which liberal advances will be made when required.

sep28 W. S. PICKETT.

H. FITZGERALD. C. C. BILL, Gallatin. J. T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.

H. FITZGERALD & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts

Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,

274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
sep13 3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,

Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
sep13 3m

J. L. VERSER,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

314 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. au14 3m

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. B. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,

210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments covered by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep4 8m

C. C. PARTEE. B. FRANK HARBERT.
Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,
—WITH—

PARTEE & HARBERT,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

No. 290 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LEVY & SHARPE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Steamboat Agency business.

E. A. LEVY.
JAS. B. SHARPE.

Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868.

CARD.

E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller.
JAS. B. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.

LEVY & SHARPE,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

—AND—

General Steamboat Agents,

No. 250 Front Street,

sep4 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. R. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON, R. G. MATTHEWS.

JUDSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,

Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed sep6 3m

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

BOAT AND BAR STORES,

No. 276 Front Street,

(Between Court and Madison,)

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
se6 3m

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South. Yard established in Memphis 1847. Building Material of all kinds. Dressed and rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, Blinds, Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't pretend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.

sep18 dawdm M. F. & J. W. COCHRAN.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

CUBBINS, CUNN & COOVER

161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,

MEMPHIS, : TENNESSEE.

BUILDING AND FRAMING LUMBER OF all kinds. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Newel Post and Caps, Balusters and Railing, Lattice, Palings, Laths, Shingles, and a choice lot of Seasoned Oak, Walnut, Cypress, Yellow Pine and Poplar, Flooring, Ceiling and Weather Boarding, for

Sale, Cheaper than ever Offered Before.

Planing, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Tenoning and Mortising, done to order. sep10 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR. J. R. S. GILLILAND.

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants.

sep6 3m

UNDERTAKERS.

E. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. 1a9

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER

WHOLESAL

GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS

And Manufacturers' Agents for

"Virginia Shot and Lead,"

"Schoenberger's Nails,"

And "Ohio River Salt,"

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN

sep10 1m

To Arrive:

19 barrels Alcohol.

In Store:

25 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky

100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.

In Bond:

77 barrels Rectified Whisky.

60 barrels High Wines.

All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.

SMITH & LEECH,

au13 3m 342 Second Street.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,

sep11 eod2 Agents, Memphis.

DRY GOODS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Cash! Cash!

WE are daily receiving very heavy shipments of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—EMBRACING—

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